MODERN
IRISH GRAMMAR

C.H.H.WRIGHT.

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

MODERN IRISH LANGUAGE,

DESIGNED CHIEFLY FOR

THE USE OF THE CLASSES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

BY

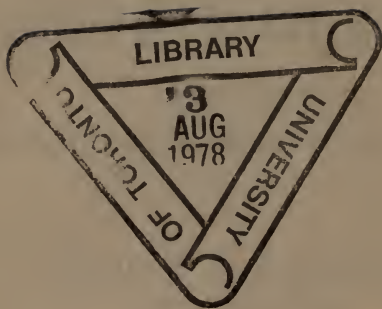## CHARLES H. H. WRIGHT,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

With a Preface

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PREFACE.

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I FEEL much pleasure in recommending this analysis of Irish Grammar to the Irish classes in the University, and to the public. It was undertaken most kindly by Mr. Wright, at my request, and I am happy to testify that he has admirably executed his undertaking. It is, indeed, *multum in parvo*.

To students of the Irish language in the University, especially to those previously unacquainted with the language, it is a great boon. It will conduct them to the knowledge of the language which the people speak and understand; and they will find it accurate, short, simple, and cheap. I will add, that in no Irish Grammar hitherto published do we find, in my judgment, these qualities combined.

One of the slowest means a learner can take of acquiring a language of which he knows little or nothing before, is to select a large grammar, and thus puzzle himself with intricacies and the investigations of philologists before he understands the first principles. The present grammar has removed this difficulty, and the consequent discouragement; and

as those for whom it is more especially intended are
already acquainted with the grammar of other lan-
guages, they will find this analysis quite copious
enough to enable them to proceed to the investiga-
tion of the language itself. This will be the shortest
course to a thorough knowledge of the Irish tongue,
in the attainment of which, assistance both valuable
and interesting will be found in the more copious
and expensive grammar already in use in our Uni-
versity.

It is gratifying to acknowledge that the Board
of Trinity College, on my recommendation, have
granted the chief part of the expenses of publica-
tion, and that the College classes will receive the
full benefit of this liberality.

<div align="right">

D. FOLEY,

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28, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
    June 1, 1855.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

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THE Grammar of the Irish language by Dr. O'Donovan, though exceedingly valuable as a Thesaurus, and absolutely necessary for those who wish to be complete masters of the language, especially of the ancient dialect, is precluded from common use by its expense and size; and the mingling together of the ancient and modern forms renders it perplexing to the student who wishes to know which form is in use in the present day.

This, combined with the inaccuracy of Neilson, &c., induced the commencement of the present work, which is confined entirely to the modern language.

The Table of the personal endings of the verb will, it is hoped, be of use to the learner, as by the time he has carefully committed it to memory, with the section on the formation of the moods and tenses, he will be able to go through any regular verb in the language.

As the second person singular imperative active is the root of the verb, it is throughout this grammar placed first in every verb in which it is found,

and Englished by the infinitive mood as being the most general form of the verb, a method of translation adopted by most lexicographers.

In the compilation of this work the author has availed himself of the Irish Grammars of Neilson, Connellan, O'Donovan, &c.

He begs here to acknowledge his obligations to Thaddeus O'Mahony, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, and particularly to the Rev. Professor Foley, B. D., whose accurate knowledge both of the vernacular and classical language is well known, and who kindly revised both the manuscript and the proof-sheets of the work, and added several valuable remarks of his own throughout; and lastly, he would return his best thanks to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, for their liberality in granting a considerable sum for the printing of the present work; and to Mr. Gill for the care and accuracy with which he has printed the work.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
     June 4, 1855.

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IRISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

§ 1.—THE ALPHABET.

THE Aibʒıcıp na Ʒaoıöeılʒe, or Irish Alphabet, consists of eighteen letters: they are—

		SOUND.	EXAMPLE.
A a	1.	Long, as *a* in *ball*.	bán, *white*.
	2.	Short, as *a* in *far*.	cap, *come*.
	3.	Obscure, as *a* in *negative*. .	liompa, *with me*.
	4.	Aö final, pronounced as *oo* in *boor*.	
b b		As *b* in *bind*.	bean, *a woman*.
C c	1.	Before a slender vowel, as *k* in *king*.	cıall, *sense*.
	2.	Before a broad vowel, as *c* in *call*.	cać, *a battle*.
Ɗ ɗ	1.	Before a broad vowel, as *th* in *thou*.	ɗán, *a poem*.
	2.	Before a slender vowel, as *d* in *guardian*. .	ɗeapmaɗ, *forgetfulness*.
C e		Long, as *e* in *there*. . . .	ɼé, *six*.
F f		As *f* in *fun*.	feap, *a man*.
Ʒ ʒ	1.	Before a slender vowel, as *g* in *get*.	ʒean, *love*.
	2.	Before a broad vowel, as *g* in *gone*.	ʒan, *without*.
h h		Pronounced as in English.	
I ı	1.	As *i* in *fin*.	mın, *meal*.
	2.	As *i* in *marine*.	mín, *mild*.
l ı	1.	As *ll* in *mill*.	mıl, *honey*.
	2.	As *l* in *valiant*.	buılle, *a blow*.
m m		As *m* in *me*.	mé, *I*.

N n		Nearly as *n* in *new* . . .	ní, *not*.
O o	1.	Long, as *o* in *more*.	móp, *great*.
	2.	Short, as *u* in *bulk*. . . .	olc, *evil*.
p p		As *p* in pond.	pobal, *a congregation*.
R η		As *r* in *raw*.	pañ, *a part*.
S ſ	1.	As *sh* in *shield*, before a slender vowel.	ſiñ, *that*.
	2.	As *s* in *son*, before a broad vowel.	ſonaſ, *happiness*.
U τ	1.	As *th* in *thirst*.	ταпὸ, *a bull*.
	2.	As *t* in *bestial*.	τιζεαпna, *a lord*.
U u	1.	Long, as *u* in *rule*.	cúl, *the back part*.
	2.	Short, as *u* in *put*. . . .	cuп, *planting*.

§ 2.—Vowels; and Rule Caol le caol, ꝛc.

A, o, and u, are called broad vowels because they have a broad sound; and e and ı slender because they have a slender.

The most general rule of the Irish language is that called caol le caol aꝛuſ leaċan le leaċan, "a slender to a slender, and a broad to a broad;" which is, that the vowel preceding a consonant, or combination of consonants, and that which follows it, are of the same class; so both broad, or both slender: e. g. Nom. ꝛꝛolóꝛ, Gen. ꝛꝛolóıꝛe; Nom. ꝝıꝛeaὸóıꝛ; Gen. ꝝıꝛeaὸóꝛa; mol, molaım; buaıl, buaıleaſ, bualaὸ. Though this rule was not always observed in ancient times, yet it is scarcely departed from in speaking the language at present, and consequently is now universally observed in writing.

§ 3.—Consonants; Aspiration, &c.

ὸ, c, ὸ, ꝝ, ꝛ, m, p, ſ, τ, are called mutable consonants, because by aspiration or eclipsis they either entirely lose or change their sound.

ſ, n, ꝛ are called immutable consonants, because they are incapable of aspiration or eclipsis.

As the mutable consonants have very different sounds when aspirated, it seems proper to give them here with their variety of pronunciation:—

Ḃ in the beginning or end of a word sounds like *v*, similar to the Hebrew ב; as, mo ḃaile, *my village;* ṕiḃ, *you.* In the middle of a word between broad vowels it is generally sounded like *w;* as, a leaḃaṗ, *his book.*

Ċ is sounded like the Greek χ, or *ch*, or *gh* in *lough;* as, ṽeoċ, *a drink.*

1. Ḋ and ġ sound like *y* in connexion with the slender vowels e and ı; as, a ġeaneaṁuın, *his birth.*

2. Ḋ and ġ before and after a broad vowel have a slight guttural sound; as, mo ġuċ, *my voice.* This sound is not easily given in English, and must be learned.

Ḟ is not sounded at all; as, an ḟıṗ, pronounced like as, an ıṗ, *of the man.*

Ṁ is pronounced like ḃ.

Ṗ is pronounced like *Ph* in *Philip*, or in *philosopher;* as, a ṗáıṗ, *his suffering.*

Ṡ and ṫ are pronounced like *h* alone; as, mo ṡóláṗ, *my comfort;* a ṫeanġa, *his tongue.*

The immutable consonants alone admit of doubling in the middle or end of words; as, ḃuıṅ, *to us.* Ṽl and ln in the middle of words are pronounced like ll, and ṽn like nn; as, coṽlaṽ, *sleep;* ceaṽna, *the same.*

§ 4.—Diphthongs.

There are in Irish thirteen diphthongs, which are: ae, aı, ea, eı, eo, eu, ıa, ıo, ıu, oı, ua, uı. Ae, ao, eu, ıa, ua, are always long, the remaining are sometimes long and sometimes short.

Those diphthongs which have their first vowel long are generally pronounced like dissyllables; as táım, *I am.* The following is a Table of the diphthongs and their pronuciation:—

A.—*Sounds of the Long Diphthongs.*

. ae	like	*ai*	in *pain.*	. . .	lae,	*of a day.*
ao	,,	*ay*	,, *mayor.*	. . .	aon,	*one.*
eu	,,	*a*	,, *fare.*	. . .	ġeuṗ,	*sharp.*
ıa	,,	*ea*	,, *clear.*	. . .	cıall,	*sense.*
ua	somewhat like *oe* in *doer.*				fuaṗ,	*cold.*

B.—*Sounds of the Variable Diphthongs.*

ɑı long,	like	*awi*	in	*drawing.* . . .		τáım, *I am.*
— short,	,,	*a*	,,	*rang.*		ρɑıl, *a beam.*
— ,,	,,	*i*	,,	*irregular.*. . .		lɑρɑın, *a light.*
eɑ long,	,,	*a*	,,	*bane.*		béɑn, *do.*
— short,	,,	*ea*	,,	*heart.* . . .		ceɑρτ, *just.*
eı long,	,,	*ei*	,,	*reign.* . . .		ρéın, *self.*
— short,	,,	*i*	,,	*fir.* . . .		ʒeın, *fat.*
eo long,	,,	*yeo*	,,	*yeoman.* . . .		ρeól, *a sail.*
— short,	,,	*u*	,,	*dusk.*		beoċ, *a drink.*
ıo long,	,,	*ee*	,,	*queen.* . . .		ρíon, *wine*
— short,	,,	*i*	,,	*bliss.*		ρıoρ, *knowledge.*
ıu long,	,,	*ew*	,,	*few.* . . .		ρıú, *worthy.*
— short,	,,	*o*	,,	*done.* . . .		ρıuċ, *boil.*
oı long,	,,	*o*	,,	*more.* . . .		cóıρ, *just.*
— ,,	,,	*oi*	,,	*toil.* . . .		coıll, *a wood.*
— short,	,,	*ui*	,,	*quill.* . . .		coıρ, *a crime.*
— ,,	,,	*u*	,,	*crutch.* . . .		τροıb, *a fight.*
uı long,	,,	*ui*	,,	*fruit.* . . .		cúıʒ, *five.*
— short,	,,	*ui*	,,	*quill.* . . .		ρuıl, *blood.*

§ 5.—TRIPHTHONGS.

The following five triphthongs are used in the Irish language, and are always long:—

ɑoı	like	*ee*	in	*keep.*	mɑoın, *treasure.*
eoı	,,	*yeo*	,,	*yeoman,* with *i* after it.	ρeoıl, *flesh.*
ıɑı	,,	*eei*	,,	*seeing.*	lıɑıʒ, *a physician.*
ıuı	,,	*iewi*	,,	*viewing.*	cıuın, *gentle.*
uɑı	nearly like *u* in *assured.*				cuɑıb, *a visit.*

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CHAPTER II.

§ 1.—ECLIPSIS.

Certain consonants are very frequently, both in inflexion and combination of words, prefixed to others, and thereby destroy the sound of that consonant to which they are so prefixed. This is called eclipsing the other letter. All the mutable consonants, except m (which is an eclipsing letter, not an eclipsed), when they

begin a word, and are followed by a vowel, or the immutables, may be eclipsed thus:—

b is eclipsed by m; as, áṗ m-baile, *our town.*
c   ,,   ʒ; as, áṗ ʒ-ceaṗc, *our right.*
ᴅ and ʒ ,,   n; as, áṗ n-Ðia, *our God*; áṗ n-ʒeaṗáṗ, *our complaint.*
ꝓ and p ,,   b; as, ḃ-ꝓuil cu, *art thou?* áṗ bṗéṁ, *our punishment.*
ſ   ,,   c; as, áṗ c-ſlac, *the rod.*
c   ,,   ᴅ: as, aṗ ᴅ-ceiṗe, *our fire.*

"ʒ is but partly eclipsed by n, the sound of both letters uniting to form a compound; as, *ng* in *long, hang,* &c., or as nʒ in aiṗʒeal; thus, na n-ʒoṗc, pronounced *nang urth, of the fields.*"—*Irish Primer,* p. 34.

Instead of the usual method, sometimes the initial letter is improperly doubled to indicate the eclipse; as, cc, cc, &c., instead of ʒc, ᴅc; thus, a cclaṗ, *their children,* for a ʒ-claṗ.

There is sometimes a disregard of eclipsis, improperly used, following the English, as in the word pſailm, and which ought to be ſailm, &c.

§ 2.—Accent, &c.

An accent is placed over vowels and diphthongs when they are long; as, báſ, *death,* long; mac, *son,* short. Triphthongs do not require the accent being always long.

As the following contractions are common in printed books: we here present them:—

⁊ aʒuſ.	ȝ ea.	.i. eaᴅoṗ, *viz.*
4 aṗ.	ꝝ ui.	⁊c *etc.*
4 aiſ.	ꞃ̄ nn.	ꝯ ſi.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

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CHAPTER I.

THERE are nine Parts of Speech in Irish; viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

THE ARTICLE.

The Irish language has only one Article, which is αn, and which corresponds to the definite article *the* in English; as, αn ꝑeαp, *the man;* and sometimes gives an abstract signification to nouns, e. g. τáinig αn peαcαḋ αiꝑ αn ꝑαoġαl, *sin entered the world.*—Rom. v. 12. Ḋo ṫꝑeαꝗꝝαiꝑ αn ḃáꝗ, *death laid low.*

The article αn is thus declined:—

	Singular.			Plural.	
	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
N. & A.	αn.	αn.	N. & A.	nα.	nα.
Gen.	αn.	nα.	Gen.	nα.	nα.
Prep.	ḋon.	ḋon.	Prep.	ḋonα.	ḋonα.

Or it may be expressed simply thus: Nom. αn; Gen. Masc. αn; Fem. nα; Plural, nα. The prepositional case is formed by prefixed various prepositions.

Here it may be proper to lay before the learner the changes which the article causes in the beginning of nouns.

1. If the noun begins with a vowel, the article prefixes τ to the nominative singular of masculines, and ħ to the genitive singular of feminines: it prefixes ħ to all the cases of the plural except the genitive, to which n is prefixed.*

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* This is explained by O'Donovan as being the substitute for eclipsing, which should take place here (vid. 2); for, as he remarks, "in every situation where an initial consonant is eclipsed an initial vowel takes n; as, áꝗ n-αꝗán, *our bread.*"—*Irish Grammar*, p. 65.

2. If the noun begins with a mutable consonant, except ꝺ, ꞇ, ꞅ, the article aspirates the initial mutables of masculines in the genitive and prepositional, and of feminines in the nominative and prepositional.

In the genitive plural all initial mutables, including ꝺ and ꞇ, are eclipsed, except ᵯ and ꞅ.

3. If the noun begins with ꞅ, followed by a vowel, or by l, n, or ꞃ, wherever the article would aspirate other consonants, it, in this case, eclipses ꞅ by prefixing ꞇ.

4. If the noun should begin with l, n, or ꞃ, or ꞅ before a mute, the article causes no change whatever, or in the singular of those beginning with ꝺ or ꞇ.

After a preposition ending in a vowel the a of the article is dropped. In printed books this is generally indicated by an apostrophe; as, ó'n.

CHAPTER II.

The Noun.

§ 1.—The Noun generally.

The properties of nouns are, Gender, Number, Person, and Case.

There are but two genders in Irish,—the Masculine and the Feminine. The following are a few general rules for ascertaining to which a noun belongs; but in most cases the learner must find the gender by experience, or from a lexicon.

The following nouns are masculine:—Names of men and males generally.

Diminutives in an, ın; derivatives in aıꝺe, aıꝺ, uıꝺe, oıꝺe, aıꞃe, óıꞃ,* oꞃ, aċ; abstract substantives in aꞅ; as, ꞇıneaꞅ, *sickness;* and usually monosyllables in aċ, uċꞇ, uꞅ, and uꞇ; as, uċꞇ, *the breast.*

Generally the following are feminine:—Names of

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* Personal nouns ending in óıꞃ; as, buaılꞇeoıꞃ, *a thresher.*

women and females, of countries, rivers, and diseases; diminutives in óᵹ; derivatives in αὑτ; as, ꝑíoᵹαὑτ, *a kingdom;* and abstract substantives, except those in αꝑ; as, ᵹιle, *whiteness;* and in most cases those nouns in which the last vowel is slender.

Neilson says there are in Irish six cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative: in form these may be reduced to four.* The Nominative, Genitive, *Prepositional case*† (which includes the cases usually called the Dative and Ablative, for these are both formed by prepositions), and the Vocative. This arrangement will serve to simplify the nouns and adjectives very much. Under the nominative form we include the relations of the nominative and accusative; under the prepositional, as we said before, the dative and ablative.‡

The only thing then necessary to be said about the cases is, that in the termination, the *nominative* and *vocative feminine* are *always alike*, and *the genitive* and *vocative masculine.*

There are five declensions§ of nouns in Irish, which follow.

§ 2.—First Declension—Masculines.

The genitive is formed from the nominative by adding a slender vowel to the broad one in the termination, or by changing the broad vowel or diphthong of the noun into a slender one.

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* There seems no just ground to conclude, with O'Donovan, that there is but one case different from the nominative, in whatever sense we understand the word "case."

† This is the name given by O'Donovan in speaking of the cases, but throughout the rest of his Grammar he calls it the Dative.

‡ We cannot be blamed any more for this than Lindley Murray, who reduces the cases of the English to three, nominative, genitive, and objective, and still farther, to the nominative and genitive.

§ Neilson makes only four, and Connellan six. We have followed O'Donovan in making five.

In the plural the nominative is like the genitive singular, and the genitive like the nominative singular.

The prepositional case ends in the plural in ıb; this is invariable throughout all the declensions.

The vocative case plural is formed by adding a to the nominative singular.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ball.	Nom. baıll.
Gen. baıll.	Gen. ball.
Prep. do ball.*	Prep. do ballaıb.
Voc. a baıll.†	Voc. a balla.

In like manner decline—

Singular.	Plural.
Dall, *a blind man.*	Capán, *a path.*
Peap, Gen. pıp, *a man.*	Sóláp, *comfort.*
Mac, *a son.*	bpomaċ, *a colt.*

Some nouns of this declension form the nominative plural by adding ta to the singular; as, peol, peolta.

Many nouns ending in aċ form the nominative plural by adding e to genitive singular; ċ in declension becomes ġ; as, ualac; Gen. Sing. ualaıġ; Nom. Pl. ualaıġe.

"When the nominative plural has a different form from the genitive singular, the dative plural of regular nouns is, without exception, formed from it in this and all the other declensions; as, pʒéal, pʒéalta; Dat. Pl. pʒéaltaıb."— *O'Donovan.*

§ 3.—Second Declension.

The nouns of this declension are generally feminine.

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* The aspiration of the b does not depend upon whether the case be what was classed dative or ablative, but on the preposition used in either case.

† A or o is always prefixed to the vocative. It aspirates the initial mutable.

The genitive singular has a slender increase. This causes an attenuation of the preceding syllable, if it be not slender already; according to the rule caol le caol, ꝛc.

The prepositional case is formed from the genitive by dropping the increase.

The nominative plural has an increase regulated by the rule, caol le caol, ꝛc.

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	cop.	Nom.	copa.
Gen.	coipe.	Gen.	cop.
Prep.	do ċoip.	Prep.	do ċopaiḃ.
Voc.	a ċoip.*	Voc.	a ċopa.

In like manner decline—

τꞃιoḃlóiḃ, *trouble.*		cꞃoċ, *a cross.*	
ꞃꝺolóꝺ, *a farmer.*		cloċ, *a stone.*	

Some nouns, the vowel of whose termination is slender, form the plural either by adding a slender termination, or eaña; as, luiḃ, *an herb;* Pl. luiḃe, or luiḃeaña: "but the latter form," says O'Donovan, "which is like the Saxon termination *en* (as in *oxen, women*), is more general, and better than the former because more distinct and forcible."—*Irish Grammar*, p. 91.

In Munster they sometimes use a compound termination; as, luiḃe, luiḃeañaċa.

If the nominative plural be formed by adding τe to the singular, as sometimes happens, the genitive plural is formed from it by adding aḃ; as, coill, *a wood;* Nom. Pl. coillτe; Gen. Pl. coillτeaḃ.

§ 4.—Third Declension.

The nouns of this declension are of both the masculine and feminine gender.

The genitive singular has a broad increase.

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* Some grammarians give this, a ċop, but the vocative of nouns having a broad vowel in the termination of the nominative is generally attenuated.

The prepositional case ends like the nominative in the singular number.

The nominative plural takes a slender increase, ıðe and ʇe, and a broad increase in a, aña, and aċa.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. pıʒeaðóıp.	Nom. pıʒeaðóıpıðe.
Gen. pıʒeaðópa.	Gen. pıʒeaðóıp.
Prep. ð'pıʒeaðóıp.	Prep. ð'pıʒeaðóıpıð.
Voc. a pıʒeaðóıp.	Voc. a pıʒeaðóıpıðe.

Carefully observing the rule caol le caol, ʇc, decline—

mealltóıp, *a deceiver.*	plánuıʒʇeoıp, *a saviour.*
móın, *a bog.*	pıop, *knowledge.*
lıop, *a rath.*	peoıl, *flesh.*

Also, aċaıp, *a father;* Gen. aċapa; Nom. Pl. aıʇpe, or aıʇpeaċa; bpáʇaıp, *a brother;* and máʇaıp, *a mother;* also, cuıð; Gen. coða, *a part.*

Those nouns in which the nominative plural ends in ʇe form the genitive by adding að:—móın; Gen. Pl. móınʇeað.

§ 5.—Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension comprises nouns of both genders which have no change in the singular number. Most nouns ending in vowels, and generally those in íʒ, íð, and ín, are of this declension.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding ıðe, ʇe, and ċe, to nominative singular.

The genitive plural is formed by adding ð or að to nominative singular, and sometimes to nominative plural.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. páıñe.	Nom. páıñıðe.
Gen. páıñe.	Gen. páıñeað.
Prep. ð'páıñe.	Prep. ð'páıñıð.
Voc. a páıñe.	Voc. a páıñıðe.

Ðuıne, *a person,* makes baoıne; aıċne makes aıċeanʇa in the nominative plural.

§ 6.—Fifth Declension.*

This declension is of both genders.

The genitive singular is formed by adding n or ṅ.

The prepositional case is formed by attenuating the termination of the genitive singular.

The nominative plural is generally formed by adding a to the genitive singular. Some nouns of this declension form their plurals irregularly, but they will be learned by practice, or from the Dictionary.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. cómaṙra.	Nom. cómaṙrana.
Gen. cómaṙran.	Gen. cómaṙra.
Prep. do ċómaṙrain.	Prep. do ċómaṙranaiḃ.
Voc. a ċómaṙra.	Voc. a ċómaṙrana.

§ 7.—Irregular Nouns.

Dia, *God;* lá, *a day;* bean, *a woman;* bó, *a cow;* mí, *a month;* caora, *a sheep;* cró, *a hovel;* brú, or broiṅ, *a womb;* ceo, *a fog;* cré, *clay,* are quite irregular, and are declined as follows:—

Dia, *m., God.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. Dia.	Nom. Dée, or Déiṫe.
Gen. Dé.	Gen. Dia, or Déiṫeaḋ.
Prep. do Dia.	Prep. do Déiḃ, or Déiṫiḃ.
Voc. a Dé, or Dia.	Voc. a Dée, or Déiṫe.

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* Connellan makes a sixth declension of those which end in aċ; as, caṫair, *a city.* "If," he says, "the characteristic vowel be slender, it will be omitted in the genitive, but will be retained in the dative; if broad, the dative will take a small inflexion. The vocative is like the nominative; the genitive plural is generally like the genitive singular in form."—*Irish Grammar,* p. 25. This declension, however, is unnecessary.

lá, *m.*, *a day.*

Nom. lá.	Nom. laeċe, or láiċe, and laoṫanta.
Gen. lae.	Gen. laeċeaḋ, or lá.
Prep. ꝺo lá, or ló.	Prep. ꝺo laeċib, or láiċib.
Voc. a lá, or lae.	Voc. a laeċe, or láiċe.

bean, *f.*, *a woman.*

Nom. bean.	Nom. mná.
Gen. mná.	Gen. ban.
Prep. ꝺo ṁnaoi	Prep. ꝺo ṁnáib.
Voc. a ḃean.	Voc. a ṁná.

bó, *f.*, *a cow.*

Nom. bó.	Nom. bá, or baċ.
Gen. bó.	Gen. bó.
Prep. ꝺo buin.	Prep. ꝺo buaiḃ.
Voc. a bó.	Voc. a bá.

mí, *f.*, *a month.*

Nom. mí.	Nom. míora.
Gen. míora, mís.	Gen. míor.
Prep. ꝺo míṡ, mí.	Prep. a míoraiḃ.
Voc. a ṁí.	Voc. a míora.

Caora, *f.*, *a sheep.*

Nom. caora.	Nom. caoiriġ.
Gen. caoraċ.	Gen. caoraċ.
Prep. ꝺo ċaora.	Prep. ꝺo ċaorċaiḃ.
Voc. a caora.	Voc. a ċaorċa.

Cró, *m.*, *a hut.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. cró.	Nom. craoiċe, and cróiċe.
Gen. craoi.	Gen. cró.
Prep. ꝺo ċró.	Prep. ꝺo ċraoiċib, & ċróiċib.
Voc. a ċró.	Voc. a ċraoiċe, & ċróiċe.

bꞃú, *f.*, *the womb.*

Nom. bꞃú.	Nom. bꞃoña.
Gen. bꞃuiñe, or bꞃoñ.	Gen. bꞃoñ.
Prep. ꞃo bꞃoiñ.	Prep. bꞃoñaib.
Voc. a bꞃú.	Voc. a bꞃoña.

Ceo, *a fog*, makes ceoiᵹ, and ciaċ in the genitive singular.

Cꞃé, *f.*, *clay*, in the singular is declined thus:—

Nom. cꞃé.
Gen. cꞃiaꞇ.
Prep. ꞃo cꞃé.
Voc. a ċꞃé.

It would be well for the learner to practise himself in affixing the article to nouns, and to go through several nouns thus. The changes and eclipses which are caused by the article have been given in Chap. I. We give a few nouns here illustrative of each rule:—

an ꞇaꞇaiꞃ, *the father.*	an ꞇaꞃal, *the ass.*
an ꞇeaꞃboᵹ, *the bishop.*	an ꞃeaꞃ, *the man.*
an óiᵹ, *the virgin.*	an mac, *the son.*
an eala, *the swan.*	an bean, *the woman.*
an ᵹeuᵹ, *the branch.*	an ꞃliab, *the mountain.*
an ꞃaᵹaꞃꞇ, *the priest.*	an ꞇꞃúil, *the eye.*
an ꞃioñaċ, *the fox.*	an ꞇꞃlaꞇ, *the rod.*
an ꞇainᵹeal, *the angel.*	

CHAPTER III.

THE ADJECTIVE.

THERE are four declensions of adjectives.

§ 1.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The first declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants having the vowel of the last syllable broad.

In the masculine the inflexions are the same as those of the first declension of nouns, except that the nominative plural ends in a.

In the feminine the inflexions are the same as those of the second declension of nouns.

Caol, *slender.*

| | Singular. | | Plural. |
	MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom.	caol.	caol.	Nom. caola.
Gen.	caoil.	caoile.	Gen. caol.
Prep.	ċaol.	ċaoil.	Prep. caola.*
Voc.	ċaoil.	ċaol.	Voc. caola.

In like manner decline

| áṅo, *high.* | móp, *great.* |
| ouṁ, *black.* | báṅ, *white.* |

§ 2.—Second Declension.

This declension consists of adjectives ending in consonants, and having the vowel of their last syllable slender.

The genitive singular masculine does not change, but the genitive singular feminine and nominative plural have a small increase in e.

Mín, *smooth.*

| | Singular. | | Plural. |
	MASC.	FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom.	mín.	ṁín.	Nom. míne.
Gen.	ṁín.	míne.	Gen. mín.
Prep.	ṁín.	ṁín.	Prep. míne.
Voc.	ṁín.	ṁín.	Voc. míne.

Decline as examples, appaiᵹ, *ancient,* and caip, *tender.*

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* It is to be remarked that the prepositional case plural never terminates in iṁ unless when the adjective is used substantively. In adjectives this case is mostly like the nominative plural.

§ 3.—Third Declension.

Adjectives ending in aṁuıl belong to this declension.
The genitive singular, and nominative, vocative, and prepositional cases plural, are syncopated, and take a broad increase in a.

Ʒeanaṁuıl, *lovely.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
MASC. AND FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. ʒeanaṁuıl.	Nom. ʒeanaṁla.
Gen. ʒeanaṁla.	Gen. ʒeanaṁuıl.
Prep. ʒeanaṁuıl.	Prep. ʒeanaṁla.
Voc. ʒeanaṁuıl.	Voc. ʒeanaṁla.

In like manner decline peapaṁuıl, *manly;* banaṁuıl, *womanly.* This termination, aṁuıl, seems to mean *like to,* cognate, perhaps, to the Latin SIMIL-IS; thus, peapaṁuıl, *like to a man, manly;* ʒeanaṁuıl, like to ʒean, *grace,* i. e. lovely.

§ 4.—Fourth Declension.

This declension consists of adjectives ending in vowels: they are alike in all cases, genders and numbers.*

Aoṙʋa, *aged.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
MASC. AND FEM.	MASC. AND FEM.
Nom. aoṙʋa.	Nom. aoṙʋa.
Gen. aoṙʋa.	Gen. aoṙʋa.
Prep. aoṙʋa.	Prep. aoṙʋa.
Voc. aoṙʋa.	Voc. aoṙʋa.

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* "The only exception in the modern language is the word ceıc, *hot;* which makes ceó in the plural. In the ancient language exceptions to this rule may be met with; as, beo, *living;* Gen. Sing. bı; as in mac ʋé bí, *son of the living God.*"—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar,* p. 113, n. "In the plural it makes beóa, or beoʋa."— *Connellan.* Ceıc, however, is no exception as it is an irregular adjective, and does not end in a vowel.

§ 5.—Adjectives declined with Nouns.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants are aspirated in the nominative singular feminine, in the genitive singular masculine, in the vocative case singular of both genders, and in the plural in the nominative masculine if the noun ends in a consonant, and the prepositional masculine.*

An peaṅ ǵeal, *the white man.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. an peaṅ ǵeal.	Nom. na pɩn ǵeala.
Gen. an ḟɩn ǵɩl.	Gen. na bpeaṅ nǵeal.
Prep. ḋon ḟeaṅ ǵeal.	Prep. ḋona peaṅaɩḃ ǵeala.
Voc. a ḟɩn ǵɩl.	Voc. a ḟeaṅa ǵeala.

An bean ǵeal, *the white woman.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom. an bean ǵeal.	Nom. na mná ǵeala.
Gen. na mná ǵɩle.	Gen. na mban nǵeal.
Prep. ḋon ṁnaoɩ ǵɩl.	Prep. ḋona mnáɩḃ ǵeala.
Voc. a bean ǵeal.	Voc. a ṁná ǵeala.

After this manner the learner might exercise himself in the following, given by Neilson in his Irish Grammar:—

MASC.	FEM.
an la ꝼuaṅ, *the cold day.*	an ṁaɩḋin ḟuaṅ, *the cold morning.*
an cnaṅ móṅ, *the great tree.*	an ċloċ ṁóṅ, *the great stone.*

"Consonants," as O'Donovan remarks, "are aspirated in the plural merely for the sake of euphony, and not to distinguish the gender; for whenever the noun to which the adjective belongs terminates in a vowel, the

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* It is not easy to lay down any general rule about the prepositional case singular, as the influence upon the noun or adjective depends upon the preposition employed.

initial consonant of the adjective retains its natural sound; as, ceolṫa binne, *sweet melodies.*"

§ 6.—The Degrees of Comparison.

In Irish there are three degrees of comparison,—the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative.*

In both the comparative and superlative the form of the adjective is the same, and they are distinguished from one another only by the particle affixed, or the context.

The comparative is formed by putting níos, *more*, before the genitive singular feminine of the positive, and the superlative by putting ís, or as, *most*, before the same; as, ẕeal, *white;* níos ẕile, *whiter;* as ẕile, *whitest.**

The postfix ḋe is entitled to be considered a degree of comparison in an important sense, for, though it means " of it," literally, the analysis of its meaning does not gainsay its use as a comparative, for it really compares a person or thing with its former self, and denotes a change, or an intensity of the quality expressed by the simple adjective.

§ 7.—Irregular Adjectives.

The following adjectives are irregular in their comparison, that is, they form their comparatives, and some their superlatives, from adjectives now obsolete:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
beaẕ, *little.*	níos luẕa	as luẕa.
faḋa, *long.*	níos faiḋe, níos sia.	as sia.
funur, } unur, } *easy.*	níos ura, fura.	as ura.
foẕur, *near.*	níos foiẕre, foirẕe.	is foiẕre.
ẕár, *near.*	níos ẕoine, ẕaine.	

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* The Irish language admits of what may be called a superlative of eminence by prefixing the particles ró, rán, ór, an, ún, to the adjective, which may generally be translated by our English word *very*, sometimes by *much, too.* If the adjective in this case begin with a mutable consonant, it is aspirated.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ᵹeánn, *short.*	níoⱃ ᵹιoⱃⱃa.	——
maιċ, *good.*	níoⱃ ⱇeáⱃⱃ.	aⱃ ⱇeáⱃⱃ.
mιnιc, *often.*	níoⱃ mιonca.	——
móⱃ, *great.*	níoⱃ mó.	aⱃ mó.
olc, *bad.*	níoⱃ meaⱃa.	aⱃ meaⱃa.
ceιċ, *hot.*	níoⱃ ceo.	aⱃ ceo.

§ 8.—Numeral Adjectives.

There is little to be said about the numerals, except to give a mere list of them. The learner will find it very important to be acquainted with these forms. Observe, however, that ᴅó, *two,* and ceaċaιⱃ, are never used with the noun, as they express the numbers in the abstract.

VALUE.	CARDINAL, *one*, ETC.	ORDINAL, *first*, ETC.
1.	aon.	céaᴅ.
2.	ᴅá ; abstract form, ᴅó.	ᴅaⱃa.
3.	cⱃí.	cⱃeaⱃ and cⱃímeaᴅ.
4.	ceιcⱃe; abstract, ceaċaιⱃ.	ceaċⱃaṁaᴅ.
5.	cúιᵹ.	cúιᵹeaᴅ.
6.	ⱃé.	ⱃeιⱃeaᴅ and ⱃéιṁeaᴅ.
7.	ⱃeaċc.	ⱃeaċcṁaᴅ.
8.	oċc.	oċcṁaᴅ.
9.	naoι.	naoṁaᴅ.
10.	ᴅeιċ.	ᴅeιċṁeaᴅ.
11.	aon-ᴅéaᵹ.	aonṁaᴅ ᴅéaᵹ.
12.	ᴅó-ᴅéaᵹ.	ᴅaⱃa ᴅéaᵹ.
13.	cⱃι-ᴅéaᵹ.	cⱃímeaᴅ ᴅéaᵹ, oⱃ cⱃeaⱃ ᴅéaᵹ.
20.	ⱃιċe, ⱃιċċe.	ⱃιċeaᴅ, ⱃιċċeaᴅ.
21.	aon a'ⱃ ⱃιċe, oⱃ aon aⱃ ⱃ.	aonṁaᴅ aⱃ ⱇιċιᴅ.
30.	ᴅeιċ aⱃ ⱇιċιᴅ, cⱃιoċaᴅ.	cⱃιoċaᴅaᴅ, oⱃ ᴅeιċṁeaᴅ aⱃ ⱇιċιᴅ.
40.	ᴅá ⱇιċιᴅ.	ᴅá ⱇιċιᴅeaᴅ.
50.	caoᵹaᴅ, caoᵹa, ᴅeιċ a'ⱃ ᴅá ⱇιċιᴅ.	ᴅeιċṁeaᴅ aⱃ ᴅá ⱇιċιᴅ.
60.	cⱃí ⱇιċιᴅ.	cⱃι ⱃιċιᴅeaᴅ.
70.	ᴅeιċ ιⱃ cⱃí ⱇιċιᴅ.	ᴅeιċṁeaᴅ aⱃ ċⱃí ⱇιċιᴅ.
80.	ceιcⱃe ⱇιċιᴅ, oċcmoᵹaᴅ.	ceιcⱃe ⱇιċιᴅeaᴅ, oⱃ oċcṁoᵹaᴅaᴅ.
90.	noċaᴅ, ᴅeιċ ιⱃ ceιcⱃe ⱇιċιᴅ.	ᴅeιċṁeaᴅ aⱃ ceιcⱃe ⱇιċιᴅ, oⱃ noċaᴅaᴅ.
100.	ceuᴅ and céaᴅ.	ceuᴅaᴅ and céaᴅaᴅ.
1000.	míle.	míleaᴅ.
1,000,000.	mιllιún.	mιllιúnaᴅ.

All the following nouns, except the first, are formed from the cardinals:—

ᴅís, or ᴅeinᴅ, *two persons.*	ṗeaċᴅaṇ, and móṗṗeiṇeaṇ,
ᴅṇíúṇ, *three persons.*	*seven persons.*
ceaᴄṇaṇ, *four persons.*	oċᴅaṇ, *eight persons.*
cúiᴢeaṇ, *five persons.*	naonᴅaṇ, *nine persons,*
ṗeiṇeaṇ, *six persons.*	ᴅeiċneaᴅaṇ, *ten persons.*

Though, as O'Donovan remarks, it is evident, ṗeaṇ, *a man,* enters into the composition of the most of these, this idea, as he states, has been long forgotten, and we could apply them to *women* as well as *men.* From this observation of O'Donovan's we must except ᴅís and ᴅeinᴅ, which, not being compounded with ṗeaṇ, generally require their proper substantives in the genitive plural.

CHAPTER IV.

The Pronoun.

There are six kinds of Pronouns, viz.—Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Indefinite. The compound pronouns cannot be considered as a separate class, as they are merely personal pronouns with prepositions.

§ 1.—Personal Pronouns.

There are four personal pronouns:—mé, *I;* ᴅú, *thou;* ṗé, *he;* and ṗí, *she;* which, when used emphatically, take an additional syllable, called the "emphatic increase." We give here the two forms, simple and emphatic. It will be observed that the genitive case admits of no emphatic increase.

First Person. Mé, *I.*

Simple.	Emphatic.
Nom. mé.	Nom. miṗe.
Gen. mo.	
Prep. ᴅaṁ.	Prep. ᴅaṁṇa.

Plural.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ᱏiñ, iñ.*	Nom. ᱏiñe.
Gen. áṅ.	
Prep. ᱏúiñ.	Prep. ᱏúiñe.

SECOND PERSON. Ⱅú, *thou.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ᱏú, ṫu.	Nom. ᱏuᱏa.
Gen. ᱏo.	
Prep. ᱏuiᱏ.	Prep. ᱏuiᱏᱏe.
Voc. ṫu.	Voc. ṫuᱏa.

Plural.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ᱏiᱏ, iᱏ.	Nom. ᱏiᱏᱏe.
Gen. ᱏuᱏ.	
Prep. ᱏaoiᱏ, ᱏiᱏ.	Prep. ᱏaoiᱏᱏe.
Voc. ᱏiᱏ.	Voc. ᱏiᱏᱏe.

THIRD PERSON MASCULINE. Sé, *he.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ᱏé, é.	Nom. ᱏéᱏean, éᱏeaṅ.
Gen. a.	
Prep. ᱏó.	Prep. ᱏóᱏan.

THIRD PERSON FEMININE. Sí, *she.*

Singular.

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. ᱏí, í.	Nom. ᱏiᱏe, iᱏe.
Gen. a.	
Prep. ᱏi.	Prep. ᱏiᱏe.†

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* Siñ, ᱏiᱏ, ᱏé, ᱏí are the forms generally used for the nominative, and é, í, for the accusative; the forms iñ, iᱏ are nearly now in disuse.

† Oiᱏiᱏ is a form used when contempt is intended.

Third Person Plural Common Gender. Siaᴅ, *they.*

SIMPLE.	EMPHATIC.
Nom. riaᴅ, iaᴅ.	Nom. riaᴅran, iaᴅran.
Gen. a.	———
Prep. ᴅóiḃ.*	Prep. ᴅóiḃrean.

It will be observed that the emphatic increase is always put according to the rule caol le caol, ⁊c. It is this that causes the increase after mé to be written re; as, mire; the increase after ᴄú, not re, as that would violate the rule, but ra, as ᴄura; also ran to be written rean, &c. Attention must be paid to this rule throughout.

Féin, *self,* is often affixed to the personal pronouns; as, méféin, *myself,* &c.

§ 2.—Possessive Pronouns.

The possessive pronouns are the same in form as the genitives of the personal pronouns, though not to be confounded with them; they are,—mo, *my;* ᴅo, *thy;* a, *his,* or *hers;* áp, *ours;* ḃur, *yours;* and a, *theirs.*

The possessives mo, ᴅo, and ḃur take the emphatic increase ra, or re; áp takes na or ne; and a ran, or rean, according to the rule caol le caol, ⁊c.; but the increase is always postfixed to the noun qualified by the possessives, or if that noun has an adjective to the adjective.

The following are the combinations of the possessives with prepositions:—

1. *With* ᴅo, *to.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᴅom, *to my.*	ᴅáp, *to our.*
ᴅoᴅ, *to thy.*	———
ᴅá, *to his, to her.*	ᴅá, *to their.*

* The other prepositions, as well as ᴅo, might be exhibited as instances of prepositional cases of pronouns: but these combinations will be found in § 7.

2. *With* le, *with.*

Singular.
lem, *with my.*
leʊ, *with thy.*

3. *With* an, *in.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
am, *in my.*	'nár, *in our.*
aʊ, aꞇ, *in thy.*	——
na, *in his* or *her.*	na, *in their.*

4. *With* ó, *from.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
óm, *from my.*	——
óʊ, *from thy.*	——
óna, *from his* or *her.*	óna, *from their.*

§ 3.—Relative Pronouns.

a, *who, which,* or *what;* noċ, *who, which;* náċ, *which not;* ʊá, sometimes *who, which,* sometimes *of which, of what;* cé bé, *who ever;* are the relative pronouns in Irish.

Neilson says: "The simple and original relative is a, *who, which,* for which ʊo, or noċ, is often used in writing . . . cé bé is a contraction for cia, ce, or ci, *who;* ʊa, *were,* and é, or í, *he, she,* or *it.* But in all these expressions the relative a, *who* or *which,* is either expressed or understood."

§ 4.—Interrogative Pronouns.

The interrogatives are cia or ce, fem., cí, *who*—Latin, *quis;* plural, ciaʊ, *who, what;* caʊ, creuʊ, ꞃo bé, *what;* cá, ꞃá, *what* or *where.*

"Ꞃo bé, as it is commonly written and pronounced,

may be only an abbreviation for ʒuıÒ (Latin, *quid*) é?
what is it?"—Neilson.

§ 5.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns are: po, *this, these;* pın,
that, those; púÒ, or úÒ, *yonder.* They are all indeclinable.

" When po follows a word whose last vowel is slender,
it is written pı, or pe, and sometimes peo; as, na h-aım-
pıpe pı, *of this time;** and pın, when it follows a word
whose last vowel is broad, is written pan or poın
[pean?]."—*O'Donovan.* These changes are to accord
with the rule caol le caol, ҭc.

" Súò is generally used with personal pronouns, and
úò with nouns."—*Connellan.*

§ 6.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

These are: éıʒın, *some;* ʒıbé or cıbé,† *whoever;* aon,
any; eıle, *other;* a ċeıle, *each other;* ʒaċ, *every, each;*
ʒaċ uıle, *every;* cáċ, *any other;* neaċ, *any one;* ceaċ-
ҭap, or neaċҭap, *either;* an ҭé, *the person who;* uıle,
all. Cáċ makes cáıċ in the genitive singular; the rest
are indeclinable.

§ 7.—PRONOUNS COMPOUNDED WITH PREPOSITIONS.

We have before given the combinations of the posses-
sive pronouns with various prepositions; the personal
are likewise compounded; and as these combinations
occur frequently, they ought to be committed carefully
to memory. These are, in fact, the personal pronouns
in the prepositional case. There are fifteen of these
combinations now in general use.

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* Keating's Hist., page 2.
† Spelled also ʒıÒ b'é, cía b'é, evidently for ʒıÒ or cıá baÒ é ;
cıÒ b'é is *whatever.*

1.— *With* aʒ, *at or with.*

Singular.	Plural.
aʒam, *with me.*	aʒuiñ, *with us.*
aʒaʋ, or aʒaṫ, *with thee.*	aʒuiʋ, *with you.*
aʒe, *with him.*	aca, *with them.*
aici, *with her.*	

2. *With* aɼ, *out of.*

Singular.	Plural.
aɼam, *out of me.*	aɼuiñ, *out of us.*
aɼaʋ, or aɼaṫ, *out of thee.*	aɼuiʋ, *out of you.*
aɼ, *out of him.*	aɼca, aɼʋa, *out of them.*
aiɼʋe, aiɼci, *out of her.*	

3. *With* aɼ, *upon.*

Singular.	Plural.
oɼm, *on me.*	oɼɼuiñ, *on us.*
oɼc, *on thee.*	oɼɼuiʋ, *on you.*
aiɼ, *on him.*	oɼċa, or oɼɼa, *on them.*
uiɼɼe, uiɼċi, *on her.*	

4. *With* ċum, *towards, to.*

Singular.	Plural.
ċuʒam, *unto me.*	ċuʒaiñ, *unto us.*
ċuʒaʋ, ċúʒaṫ, *unto thee.*	ċuʒaiʋ, *unto you.*
ċuiʒe, *unto him.*	ċuca and ċuċa, *unto them.*
ċúiċe, *unto her.*	

5. *With* ʋe, *from, off.*

Singular.	Plural.
ʋíom, *from me.*	ʋíñ, *from us.*
ʋíoc, *from thee.*	ʋíʋ, *from you.*
ʋe, *from him.*	ʋíoʋ, *from them.*
ʋi, *from her.*	

6. *With* ʋo, *to.*

Singular.	Plural.
ʋaṁ, and ʋom, *to me.*	ʋúiñ, *to us.*
ʋuic, *to thee.*	ʋaoiʋ, ʋíʋ, *to you.*
ʋó, *to him.*	ʋóiʋ, *to them.*
ʋi, *to her.*	

7. With eıdıɼ, or ıdıɼ, between.

Plural.

eaðɼuıñ, *between us.*
eaðɼuıð, *between you.*
eaτoɼɼa, and eaτoċa, *between them.*

8. With ɼa, or ɼo, under.

Singular.

ɼúm, *under me.*
ɼúð, ɼúτ, *under thee.*
ɼaoı, and ɼé, *under him.*
ɼúıċe, ɼúıτı, *under her.*

Plural.

ɼúıñ, *under us.*
ɼúıð, *under you.*
ɼúτa, *under them.*

9. With añ, in.

Singular.

ıoñam, *in me.*
ıoñað, ıoñaτ, *in thee.*
añ, *in him.*
ıñτe, ıñτı, *in her.*

Plural.

ıoñaıñ, *in us.*
ıoñaıð, *in you.*
ıoñτa, *in them.*

10. With ım, or um, upon or about.

Singular.

umam, *about me.*
umað, umaτ, *about thee.*
uıme, *about him.*
uımpe, uımpı, *about her.*

Plural.

umaıñ, *about us.*
umaıð, *about you.*
umpa, *about them.*

11. With le, or ɼe, with.

Singular.

lıom, ɼıom, *with me.*
leaτ, ɼıoτ, *with thee.*
leıɼ, ɼıɼ, *with him.*
lé, léıċe, ɼıa, *with her.*

Plural.

lıñ, ɼıñ, *with us.*
lıð, ɼıð, *with you.*
leo, ɼıu, *with them.*

12. With o, or ua, from.

Singular.

uaım, *from me.*
uaıτ, *from thee.*
uað, *from him.*
uaıċe, uaıτı, *from her.*

Plural.

uaıñ, *from us.*
uaıð, *from you.*
uaċa, *from them.*

13. *With* póiṁ, *before.*

Singular.	Plural.
póṁam, *before me.*	póṁaiñ, *before us.*
póṁaḋ, póṁaċ, *before thee.*	póṁaiḃ, *before you.*
póiṁe, *before him.*	póṁpa, *before them.*
poimpe, poimpi, *before her.*	

14. *With* ċap, *beyond.*

Singular.	Plural.
ċopm, *over me.*	ċoppaiñ, *over us.*
ċopc, ċopaḋ, *over thee.*	ċoppaiḃ, *over you.*
ċaipiṗ, *over him.*	ċápṗa, ċápṗca, *over them.*
ċáiṗṗe, ċáiṗṗi, *over her.*	

15. *With* cṗé, *through.*

Singular.	Plural.
cṗíom, *through me.*	cṗiñ, *through us.*
cṗíoc, *through thee.*	cṗíḃ, *through you.*
cṗíḃ, *through him.*	cṗíoċa, *through them.*
cṗíċe, cṗíċi, *through her.*	

The emphatic increases for these compounds are, in the singular, ṗa for the first and second person, ṗean for the third person. In the plural, ne, ni, for the first person; ṗa, ṗe, for the second person; and ṗan, ṗean, for the third person.

Observe all through the rule caol le caol, ꝛc.

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CHAPTER V.

The Verb.

§ 1.—Of the Verb generally.

To verbs belong Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

In Irish there are three kinds of verbs: Active, Passive, and Neuter.

There are five variations of the verb as to significa-

tion: the Indicative, Imperative, Conditional, and In-
finitive moods, and the Participle.*

There are five variations of the verb as to time: the
Present, the Consuetudinal Present, the Past, the Con-
suetudinal Past, and the Future.

The root of the verb is the second person singular im-
perative active, from which all the other parts of the verb
are formed by affixing certain terminations. Changes
also take place in the beginning, but they are generally
euphonic, and caused by certain particles prefixed,
which serve to mark out some of the moods and tenses,
and are sometimes not expressed, but understood.

The persons of the verb are formed in two different
ways, analytically and synthetically. The analytic mode
is the simplest; it expresses the various persons by the
third person singular of the verb and the personal pro-
nouns. The synthetic, which is the mode generally
used in the ancient language, expresses the persons by
terminational endings. Thus, in the analytic mode the
verb is the same throughout, the different pronouns
marking the various persons and the number. In the
synthetic the verb has distinct terminations for each

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* What O'Donovan calls the Subjunctive Mood does not appear
entitled to be called a mood in the Irish language. The influence of
the particles, after which he states that mood follows, is no more en-
titled to that distinction than that of several other particles which
will be found in § 3; and which it will be more simple for the learner
to consult at one view. Mood is a variation of the verb as to signi-
fication, and there appears no good reason why the phrase *he is*, &c.,
should be in the indicative, and the phrases *he is not, is he? that he
is*, &c., should be in the subjunctive mood, according to the theory,
which in these instances would make mood to consist in the influ-
ence of certain particles upon initials, while in regular verbs a sub-
junctive mood is not allowed, even when the same initial changes
take place. This theory requires that defective or irregular verbs
have a mood which the regular verbs want, though in many in-
stances given, the forms and signification of the regular and irregular
verbs are exactly the same; and lastly, it is more simple to give the
very few forms which are peculiar in their proper place, as there is
nothing in the signification even of these few to make it necessary to
perplex the learner by making a separate mood.

person except the third person singular. Thus the analytic form of the present indicative of ᵇí is—

Singular.	*Plural.*
τá mé, *I am.*	τá ꝑiñ, *we are.*
τá τú, *thou art.*	τá ꝑib, *you are.*
τá ꝑé, *he is.*	τá ꝑiaᵭ, *they are.*

But the synthetic

τáim, *I am.*	τámaoiᵭ, *we are.*
τáiꝑ, *thou art.*	τáτaoi, *you are.*
τá ꝑé, *he is.*	τáiᵭ, *they are.*

The analytic is generally used in asking a question; e. g. aꞃ labꝑañ τú Ꝣaoiᵭilꝝe? *Do you speak Irish?* But in answering, the synthetic; thus, the answer to the above would be, labꝑaim, *I speak.* "Should the answer be a continued subject, then either form may be used. The pronoun should never be used separately after the synthetic form, as it is only a repetition of the pronoun; as, ᵇeaꞃꝑaiᵭ ꝑiaᵭ, *they, they will do.*"—*Connellan.*

In English the analytic is the form used; in Latin the synthetic:

I love, *amo.*	We love, *amamus.*
Thou lovest, *amas.*	You love, *amatis.*
He loves, *amat.*	They love, *amant.*

But even in the English language there are evident traces of a synthetic form: thus, *thou lovest; he loves;* where *st* and *s* are evidently traces of terminational endings.

" Each of the tenses has a relative form ending in aꝑ, eaꝑ, or ioꝑ in the present and future tenses of the indicative mood in the modern language . . . but in all the other tenses it is like the form for the third person singular; as, a ċeileaꝑ, *who conceals;* a ċeilꝑeaꝑ, *who will conceal;* a ċeil, *who concealed;* a ċeileaᵭ, *who used to conceal.*"—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar.*

In affixing terminations to the verb, the rule caol le caol aꝝuꝑ leaτaꞃ le leaτaꞃ must be constantly kept in mind.

The terminational endings of the verb are given in the following Table.

TABLE OF PERSONAL ENDINGS.

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
	Singular.	**Plural.**	**Singular.**	**Plural.**
Imperative Mood.	2. —— 3. —— aö ṗé.	1. maoıṗ, or mıṗ. 2. ıö. 3. ıöıṗ.		
Present.	1. ım. 2. ıṗ. 3. ıö ṗé.	1. maoıö, or mıö. 2. ṫaoı, or ṫı. 3. ıö.	1. ṫaṗ mé. 2. ṫaṗ ṫú. 3. ṫaṗ é.	1. ṫaṗ ṗıñ. 2. ṫaṗ ṗıö. 3. ṫaṗ ıaö.
Consuetudinal Present.	1. añ mé. 2. añ ṫú. 3. añ ṗé.	1. añ ṗıñ. 2. añ ṗıö. 3. añ ṗıaö.	1. ṫaṗ mé. 2. ṫaṗ ṫú. 3. ṫaṗ é.	1. ṫaṗ ıñ, or ṗıñ. 2. ṫaṗ ṗıö. 3. ṫaṗ ıaö.
Past.	1. aṗ. 2. ıṗ. 3. — ṗé.	1. amaṗ. 2. aöaṗ. 3. aöaṗ.	1. aö mé. 2. aö ṫú. 3. aö é.	1. aö ṗıñ. 2. aö ṗıö. 3. aö ıaö.
Consuetudinal Past.	1. ıñ. 2. ṫá. 3. aö ṗé.	1. maoıṗ, or mıṗ. 2. ṫaoı, or ṫı. 3. ıöıṗ.	1. ṫaoı, or ṫı ṁé. 2. ṫaoı, or ṫı ṫú. 3. ṫaoı, or ṫı é.	1. ṫaoı, or ṫı ṗıñ. 2. ṫaoı, or ṫı ṗıö. 3. ṫaoı, or ṫı ıaö.
Future.	1. ṗaö. 2. ṗıṗ. 3. ṗıö ṗé.	1. ṗamaoıö, ṗımıö. 2. ṗıö. 3. ṗıö.	1. ṗaṗ mé. 2. ṗaṗ ṫú. 3. ṗaṗ é.	1. ṗaṗ ṗıñ. 2. ṗaṗ ṗıö. 3. ṗaṗ ıaö.
Conditional Mood.	1. ṗıñ. 2. ṗá. 3. ṗıö ṗé.	1. ṗamaoıṗ, or ṗımıṗ. 2. ṗıö. 3. ṗıöıṗ.	1. ṗıöe mé. 2. ṗıöe ṫú. 3. ṗıöe é.	1. ṗıöe ṗıñ. 2. ṗıöe ṗıö. 3. ṗıöe ıaö.
	Infinitive Mood, aö.	Participle, aö.	Infin. Mood, ṫa or ṫe.	Part, ṫa or ṫe.

(The rows from **Present** through **Future** are grouped under the **Indicative Mood.**)

§ 2.—Formation of Moods and Tenses.

A.—Active Voice.

The root is the second person singular imperative active; as, buaıl, *strike.*

The Present is formed by adding ım, and the other personal endings, as given in the preceding Table, to the root; as, buaılım, *I strike.*

The Consuetudinal Present (Englished by "habitually do;" as, buaıleañ me, *I habitually strike*) is formed by adding añ to the root. This tense has no synthetic form.

The Past Tense is formed by adding aṗ to the root, and prefixing ᴅo, which always aspirates the initial mutable in the active, but makes no change in the passive voice.

The Consuetudinal Past is formed by adding ıñ and the other terminations to the root; as, buaıl, ᴅo buaılıñ.

The Future is formed by adding ṗaᴅ, and the other terminations given to the root; as, buaıl, buaılṗeaᴅ. Verbs of more than two syllables ending in ıᵹım in the first person singular present indicative active make the future in oċaᴅ, or oᵹaᴅ; as, ṗoıllṗıᵹım, ṗoıllṗeoċaᴅ, and ṗoıllṗeoᵹaᴅ, *to reveal.*

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding ṗıñ to the root and the various terminations given in the Table for the persons; as, buaıl, buaılṗıñ.

The Infinitive is formed (1) by adding aᴅ to the root and prefixing ᴅo, which generally aspirates the initial mutable: this is the most usual mode, but it is (2) sometimes like the imperative; as, ṛᵹṇıoṛ, infinitive, ᴅo ṛᵹṇıoṛ, *to destroy.* (3.) Some drop a slender vowel; as, cuıṛ, infinitive, ᴅo ċuṛ, *to place.* (4.) Those in uıᵹ form their infinitive by adding the usual termination aᴅ, only dropping the ı; as, beañuıᵹ, infinitive, ᴅo beañuᵹaᴅ, *to bless.* Those in ıᵹ form it in the usual mode, only inserting a broad vowel after the ı, generally u; as, ṗoıllṗıᵹ, infinitive, ᴅ'ṗoıllṛıuᵹaᴅ, *to shew.*

These changes, it should be borne in mind, are only euphonic, arising from that oft-repeated rule caol le caol, ⁊c. (5.) Some add ⅽ to the root, but O'Donovan says these have a second form; aȝaıp, infinitive, ⅾ'aȝaıⅽ, or aȝpaⅾ, *to reprove.* (6.) Some add aṁuın; as, cpeıⅾ, infinitive, ⅾo cpeıⅾeaṁuın, *to believe.* (7.) Some add áıl; as, aⅾṁuıȝ,* infinitive ⅾ'aⅾṁáıl, *to confess.* O'Donovan says: "In all verbal nouns borrowed from the English this termination is used in the corrupt modern Irish; as, boxáıl, *to box;* cıcáıl, *to kick;* polláıl, *to roll;* ⱱmúⅾáıl, *to smooth,*" &c. (8.) Others, aṁ; as ⅾéan, infinitive, ⅾo ⅾéanaṁ, *to do.* (9.) Others, again, aⅽⅾ; as, éıpⅾ, infinitive, ⅾ'éıpⅾeaⅽⅾ, *to listen.* (10.) Some few end in pın; as, ⱱeıc, ⅾ'ⱡeıcpın, *to see.* And lastly, some are so irregular that they can be reduced to no rule; as, ıapp, ⅾ'ıappaıⅾ, *to ask;* ȝlaoⅾ, infinitive, ⅾo ȝlaoⅾaⅽ. These last must be learnt by practice, or by consulting the Dictionary.

The Participles are formed from the root in the same way as the infinitive, but require certain particles preceding; for the present, a or aȝ, for the past, ıap, which eclipses the initial mutable, and ap cí, or le for the future. These are frequently used substantively.

B.—PASSIVE VOICE.

In the Passive Voice the analytic mode of forming the persons prevails; there is, therefore, only one terminational ending to be learned for each tense.

The Imperative is formed by adding cap to the root. It has a first person singular.

The present indicative is formed by adding the same terminational ending.

There is no separate form for the Consuetudinal Present.

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* This form is rare in verbs of this ending, uıȝ: they generally follow (4) in the formation of their infinitives.

The Past is formed by adding aó, and prefixing oo, which in this voice makes no change in the initial mutable.

The Consuetudinal Past is formed by adding caoi or cí: when the particle oo is prefixed, it does not affect the initial letter.

The Future is formed by adding ap or pap to the imperative active.

The Conditional Mood is formed by adding pióe to the root.

The Infinitive is formed by prefixing the infinitive of the verb *to be* to the passive participle; as, oo beic buailce, *to be struck*.

The Participle is formed by adding ca or ce.

The Passive voice may also be formed, as in English, by the various parts of the verb *to be*, and the passive participle; as, cá mé buailce, or cáim buailce, *I am struck*.

§ 3.—Aspirations and Eclipses.

In order to account for the various changes in the initials of the verb, we shall here give a list of such particles as aspirate and eclipse.

A.—Those that Aspirate.

1. Ap, *whether?* (compounded of an, *whether*, and po, sign of the past tense). It is only prefixed to the past tense.

2. Oo and po signs of the past tense.

3. Ʒup, *that* (compounded of ʒo, *that;* and po, sign of the past). It is never used except with the past tense. O'Donovan states an exception " in its union with the assertive verb ip or ab; as, ʒupab é, *that it is he;*" but this may be analyzed ʒo po baó é, and therefore be no exception at all.

4. Má, *if;* prefixed to the indicative mood.

5. Map, *as, like as.*

6. Nácap, *which not* (compounded of nác, *that not,*

and ꞃo, sign of the past); prefixed to the past. It is generally contracted into náꞃ.

7. Ní, *not;* prefixed to the present and future.

8. Níoꞃ, *not* (compounded of ní, the preceding particle, and ꞃo); prefixed to the past.

B.—Those that Eclipse.

1. An, *whether?*

2. Ꞡo, *that,*

3. Ꝺá, *if;* prefixed to the past tense, and also sign of the Conditional Mood.

4. Iaꞃ, *after;* only prefixed to the past participle.

5. Maꞃ a, *where, in which;* as, maꞃ a n-ꝺúbaiꞃꞇ, *where he said.*

6. Muna, *unless.*

7. Náċ, *which not.* In the past tense this is compounded with ꞃo, and becomes náꞃ, náċaꞃ; it then aspirates, the aspiration arising, not from náċ, but ꞃo. —*Vid.* A, 6.

" When the relative a, *who,* is preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, the initial consonant of the verb which immediately follows it will be eclipsed, if of the class which admits of eclipsis; and if the initial of the verb be a vowel, it will have n prefixed; as, ó a ꝺ-ꞇáiniꞡ, *from whom came;* ó a n-eꞘiꞃꞡeañ, *from which rises;* but if the particle ꞃo, or an abbreviation of it, follows the relative a, then the initial consonant of the verb immediately following it will be under the influence of this particle, and suffer aspiration instead of eclipsis; as, Aꝺaṁ óꞃ ᵽáꞃamaꞃ, i. e. Aꝺaṁ ó a ꞃo ᵽáꞃamaꞃ, *Adam from whom we have sprung.*"—*O'Donovan.*

§ 4.—Of the Regular Verb.

The learner having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Table of Personal Endings, and the rules for the formation of the various moods and tenses, may now, without more assistance, proceed to the regular verb. We accordingly give a synoptical Table of it here:—

TABLE OF THE REGULAR VERB—buail, *to strike.*

	ACTIVE VOICE — Singular	ACTIVE VOICE — Plural	PASSIVE VOICE — Singular	PASSIVE VOICE — Plural
IMPERATIVE MOOD	1. . . . . 2. buail. 3. buaileaḋ ré.	1. buailimír. 2. buailiḋ. 3. buailḃír.		
INDICATIVE MOOD — Present Tense	1. buailim. 2. buailir. 3. buailiḋ ré.	1. buailimío. 2. buailteí. 3. buailid.	1. buailteaqn mé. 2. buailteaqn tú. 3. buailteaqn é.	1. buailteaqn riñ. 2. buailteaqn riḃ. 3. buailteaqn riad.
Consuetudinal Present.	1. buaileañ mé. 2. buaileañ tú. 3. buaileañ ré.	1. buaileañ riñ. 2. buaileañ riḃ. 3. buaileañ riato.	1. buailteaqn mé. 2. buailteaqn tú. 3. buailteaqn é.	1. buailteaqn riñ. 2. buailteaqn riḃ. 3. buailteaqn iato.
Past.	1. do buaileaṙ. 2. do buailir. 3. do buail ré.	1. do buaileamaqn. 2. do buaileaḋaqn. 3. do buaileaḋaqn.	1. do buaileaḋ mé. 2. do buaileaḋ tú. 3. do buaileaḋ é.	1. do buaileaḋ riñ. 2. do buaileaḋ riḃ. 3. do buaileaḋ iato.
Consuetudinal Past.	1. do buailiñ. 2. do buailteá. 3. do buaileaḋ ré.	1. do buailimír. 2. do buailirí. 3. do buailbír.	1. do buailteí mé. 2. do buailteí tú. 3. do buailteí é.	1. do buailteí riñ. 2. do buailteí riḃ. 3. do buailteí iato.
Future.	1. buailpeaḋ. 2. buailpir. 3. buailpiḋ ré.	1. buailpimío. 2. buailpiḋ. 3. buailpto.	1. buailpeaqn mé. 2. buailpeaqn tú. 3. buailpeaqn é.	1. buailpeaqn riñ. 2. buailpeaqn riḃ. 3. buailpeaqn iato.
CONDITIONAL MOOD	1. buailpiñ. 2. buailpeá. 3. buailpeaḋ ré.	1. buailpimír. 2. buailpiḋ. 3. buailpír.	1. buailpíde mé. 2. buailpíde tú. 3. buailpíde é.	1. buailpíde riñ. 2. buailpíde riḃ. 3. buailpíde iato.
	INFINITIVE MOOD, bo bualadḃ. **PARTICIPLE,** ag bualadḃ.		**INFIN.** a beiṫ buailte. **PART.** buailte.	

D 2

TABLE OF THE VERB bí, to be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
1. . . .	1. bímír.
2. bí.	2. bíðíð.
3. bíoð, or bíðeað ré.	3. bíðír.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. GENERAL FORM.

Singular.	Plural.
1. táim.	1. támaoíð.
2. táir.	2. táðaoí.
3. tá ré.	3. táíð.

Present Tense. NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM. (See § 3.)

Singular.	Plural.
1. bfuilim.	1. bfuilmír.
2. bfuilír.	2. bfuilcí.
3. bfuil ré.	3. bfuilíð.

INDICATIVE MOOD—continued.

TENSES.	GENERAL FORM. Singular.	GENERAL FORM. Plural.	NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM. (See § 3.) Singular.	NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM. (See § 3.) Plural.
Consuetudinal Present.	1. bfím. 2. bfíïr. 3. bfíðeañ, or bíoñ ré.	1. bímfó. 2. bítí. 3. bfó.	1. bfím. 2. bfíïr. 3. bfíðeañ ré.	1. bímfó. 2. bítí. 3. bfó.
Past.	1. ðo bíðeaqr. 2. ðo bfíïr. 3. ðo bí ré.	1. ðo bíomaqr. 2. ðo bíoðaqr. 3. ðo bíoðaqr.	1. naðaqr. 2. naðaqr. 3. naïð ré.	1. naðamaqr. 2. naðaðaqr. 3. naðataqr.
Consuetudinal Past.	1. ðo bíðóñ. 2. ðo bíðéeð. 3. ðo bíðeað ré, or bíoð ré.	1. ðo bímír. 2. ðo bítí. 3. ðo bfóír.		

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

TENSES.	Singular.	Plural.
Future.	1. beïðeað, or braò. 2. braïr, or beïðïr. 3. braïð ré, or beïð ré.	1. beïðmfó, or braðmaoïð. 2. beïðïð, or braðaïð. 3. braïð, or beïðíð.
	1. beïðíñ. 2. beïðeð. 3. beïðeaðré.	1. beïðmír. 2. beïðeòð. 3. beïðír.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ðo beïô.

PARTICIPLE.

aq mbeïô.

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* It will be understood that the negative and interrogative forms require the proper particles preceding ; as, ní bíðm, *I am not* ; a mbfóm, *am I, or do I be*, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Irregular Verbs.

There are fourteen irregular* verbs, viz. :—1. bí, the substantive verb *to be.* 2. ιr or αr, the assertive verb *it is.* 3. Αbαιr, *to say.* 4. bειr, *to bear.* 5. Cíδιm, *to see.* 6. Cluιn, *to hear.* 7. Δéαn, *to do.* 8. Ϝαξ, *to find.* 9. Ξním, *to do.* 10. ιċ, *to eat.* 11. Rιξ, *to reach.* 12. Ταbαιr, *to give.* 13. Ταr, *to come.* 14. Τéιδ or τé, *to go.*

§ 1.—The Substantive Verb, bí, *to be.*

The conjugation of this verb is given opposite. Besides τáιm there is another usual form of the present tense indicative, viz., αταιm, αταιr, &c.

The negative and interrogative form rαbαr may be regarded as a contracted form for ro bíδεαr.

§ 2.—The Assertive or Impersonal Verb ιr or αr, *it is.*

This is the simplest verb in the language; it corresponds with the logical copula, and therefore may fairly be called, with O'Donovan, "*the assertive verb.*" For the sake of euphony, it takes the short forms of the personal pronouns é, ιαδ, &c.

The following is all that is used of this verb in the spoken language:—

> Present, ιr or αr, *it is.*
> Past, bαδ or bα, *it was.*
> Future, buδ, *it will be.*

The form αb occurs with the particles δο, ξο, ξur, &c., in a past and present signification, and also with evident propriety in some interrogatory sentences; as, δο'b áluιn αn bεαn í, *she was a beautiful woman ;* bει-

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* Irregular verbs in the Irish language may more properly be called merely defective verbs ; some of whose tenses are not in use, but are formed from obsolete verbs. Their terminations are the same as those of the regular verb.

ɼɩm ᵹuꝛab é, *I say it is*, or *was*, as the case may be;
ab é ꝛo an ꝼeaꝛ, *is this the man?*

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§ 3.—Abaiꝛ, *to say.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	aḃꝛamaoiꝛ, aḃꝛamaoɩḃ, aḃꝛam.
abaiꝛ.	aḃꝛaɩḃ.
aḃꝛaḃ ꝛé.	aḃꝛaɩḃíꝛ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
veiꝛɩm, or aḃꝛaim.	veiꝛɩmíḃ, or aḃꝛamaoɩḃ, aḃꝛam.
veiꝛiꝛ, or aḃꝛaiꝛ.	veiꝛčíḃ, or aḃꝛaíḃ.
veiꝛ ꝛé, or aḃꝛaɩḃ ꝛé.	veiꝛiḃ, or aḃꝛaiḃ.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

veiꝛeañ mé, čú, ꝛé, ꝶc.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
vuḃꝛaꝛ.	vuḃꝛamaꝛ.
vuḃꝛaiꝛ.	vuḃꝛaḃaꝛ.
vuḃaiꝛč ꝛé.	vuḃꝛaḃaꝛ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
veiꝛiñ.	veiꝛimíꝛ.
veiꝛčeá.	veiꝛčíḃ.
veiꝛeaḃ ꝛé.	veiꝛiḃíꝛ.

FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
véaꝛꝼaḃ.	véaꝛꝼamaoiḃ.
véaꝛꝼaiꝛ.	véaꝛꝼaíḃ.
véaꝛꝼaiḃ ꝛé.	véaꝛꝼaiḃ.

Conditional Mood.

Singular.	*Pural.*
béappaiñ.	béappamaoir.
béappá.	béappaíb.
béappab ré.	béappaibír.

Infinitive Mood.
bo páb.

Participle.
aʒ páb.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood.
abapċap mé, ⁊c.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.
beipċeap, or abapċap mé, ċú, ⁊c.

PAST.
bubpab mé, ⁊c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.
beipċí mé, ⁊c.

FUTURE.
béappap mé, ⁊c.

, Conditional Mood.
béappaíbe mé, ⁊c.

Infinitive.
bo beiċ páíbċe.

Passive Participle.
páíbċe.

Remarks.

The past tense, active voice, is not aspirated except
after ní, *not;* nor does it take the particles ᴅo or ɼo be-
fore it, as past tenses generally do. O'Donovan sup-
poses it to be compounded of the particle aᴅ, and the
old verb beiɼim, *I say.* It may be a contraction of ᴅo
beiɼeaɼ, from beiɼim, into ᴅoᴅɼaɼ, and that by an
easy change into ᴅuᴅɼaɼ.

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§ 4.—beiɼ, *to bear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	beiɼimſr.
beiɼ.	beiɼiᴅ.
beiɼeaᴅ ɼé.	beiɼiᴅſr.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
beiɼim.	beiɼimiᴅ.
beiɼiɼ.	beiɼčiᴅ.
beiɼiᴅ ɼé.	beiɼiᴅ.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.
beiɼeañ mé, ꝗc.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ꝛuᴣaɼ.	ꝛuᴣamaɼ.
ꝛuᴣaiɼ.	ꝛuᴣaᴅaɼ.
ꝛuᴣ ɼé.	ꝛuᴣaᴅaɼ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	Plural.
beiṗiñ.	beiṗimír.
beiṗteá.	beiṗtí.
beiṗeaḋ ré.	beiṗiḋír.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
béaṙṙaḋ.	béaṙṙamaoiḋ.
béaṙṙaiṙ.	béaṙṙaiḋ.
béaṙṙaiḋ ré.	béaṙṙaiḋ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
béaṙṙaiñ.	béaṙṙamaoir.
béaṙṙá.	béaṙṙaiḋ.
béaṙṙaḋ ré.	béaṙṙaiḋír.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
oo ḃṙeiṫ.

PARTICIPLE.
aᵹ ḃṙeiṫ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
beiṙṫeaṙ mé, ṫú, ⁊c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE.
beiṙṫeaṙ mé, ⁊c.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.
beiṙṫí mé, ṫú, ⁊c.

FUTURE TENSE.

béaррaη mé, тú, ηc.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béaррaíбe mé, ηc.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

бо беіт беірте.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

беірте.

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§ 5.—Ċιбιm, *to see.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċíбιm, or ċím.	ċíбηíб. or címíб.
ċíбιη, or ċíη.	ċíбĊí, or ĊíĊí.
ċíб•ρé, or ċí ρé.	ċíбιб, or ċíб.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

ċιбeaῆ mé тú, ηc.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċoῆaрcaρ, coῆcaρ.	ċoncamaη, coῆcamaη.
ċoῆaрcaιρ, coῆcaιρ.	ċoncaбaη, coῆcaбaη
ċoῆaιηc ρe, coῆaιc ρé.	concaбaη, coῆcaбaη.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ċíбιῆ.	ċíбmíρ.
ċíбċeá.	ċíбċíб.
ċíбeaб ρé.	ċíббíρ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.		*Plural.*
cíófeað.		cíófimíð.
cíófin.		cíófiéfð.
cíófið fé.		cíófið.

Conditional Mood.

cíófiñ, cíófeá, ⁊c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

cíóceañ, mé, ċú, ⁊c.

PAST TENSE.

coñaɼcað, or coñcað, mé, ċú, ⁊c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

cíóċí mé, ⁊c.

FUTURE TENSE.

cíófeañ mé, ⁊c.

Conditional Mood.

cíófiðe mé, ⁊c.

Remarks.

This verb wants the imperative and infinitive moods, and participle active and passive, which are supplied by faic, which ought not to be classed among the irregular verbs, as it goes through all its moods and tenses regularly; it is not unlikely that this whole verb was originally amaɼcaim, and in process of time the amaɼ was dropped and the verb contracted into cím. O'Donovan says it is "pronounced cím in the North, and in parts of Meath, and is sometimes so written by local writers."

The past tense coñaɼc is evidently taken from amaɼc, or beaɼc.

The present and future tenses of this verb have the peculiarity of being aspirated like the past.

§ 6.—Cluin, *to hear.*

This verb is regular, except in the past tense, and in the infinitive mood, and participle.

PAST.

Singular.	Plural.
ċualaṗ.	ċualamaṗ.
ċualaıṗ.	ċualaḃaṗ.
ċualaıḋ ṗé.	ċualaḋaṗ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ḋo, or a ċloıṗċın.

PARTICIPLE.

aᵹ cloıṗċın.

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§ 7.—Ḋéan, *to do.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
. . . .	ḋéanamaoıṗ, ḋéanam aoıḋ and ḋéanam.
ḋéan.	ḋéanaḋ.
ḋéanaḋ ṗé.	ḋéanaıḋıṗ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ḋéanaım.	ḋéaneamaoıḋ.
ḋéanaıṗ.	ḋéanċaoı.
ḋéanaıḋ ṗé.	ḋéanaıḋ.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

ḋéanañ mé, ⁊c.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɔeáɼnaɼ, and ɔéanaɼ.	ɔeáɼnamaɼ, and ɔéanamaɼ.
ɔeáɼnaiɼ, and ɔéanaiɼ.	ɔeáɼnaɓaɼ, and ɔéanaɓaɼ.
ɔeáɼnaɔ, and ɔéan ɼé.	ɔeáɼnaɔaɼ, and ɔéanaɔaɼ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɔéanaiñ, and ɔeáɼnaiñ.	ɔéanamaoiɼ, and ɔeáɼnamaoiɼ.
ɔéancá.	ɔéancaoi.
ɔéanaɔ, and ɔeáɼnaɔ ɼé.	ɔéanaiɔíɼ, and ɔeáɼnaiɔíɼ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɔéanɼaɔ.	ɔéanɼamaoiɔ.
ɔéanɼaiɼ.	ɔéanɼaiɔ.
ɔéanɼaiɔ ɼé.	ɔéanɼaiɔ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ɔéanɼaiñ.	ɔéanɼamaoiɼ.
ɔéanɼá.	ɔéanɼaiɔ.
ɔéanɼaɔ ɼé.	ɔéanɼaiɔíɼ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
ɔo ɔéanaiñ, or ɔo ɔéanaɔ.

PARTICIPLE.
aɜ ɔéanaiñ, or aɜ ɔéanaɔ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
ɔéancaɼ mé, ɼc.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE.
ɔéancaɼ mé, cú, ɼc.

PAST TENSE.
ѻéanaѻ, and ѻeápnaѻ mé, ⁊c.

FUTURE TENSE.
ѻéanꝓaꝛ mé, ⁊c.

Conditional Mood.
ѻéanꝓaѻe mé, ⁊c.

Infinitive Mood.
ѻo ѻeiꞇ ѻéanꞇa.

Passive Participle.
ѻéanꞇa.

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§ 8.—Ꝑaᵹ, *to find.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
. . . .	ꝓaᵹmaoiꝛ, or ꝓaᵹmaoiѻ.
ꝓaᵹ.	ꝓaᵹaiѻ.
ꝓaᵹaѻ ꝛé.	ꝓaᵹaiѻíꝛ.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝓaᵹaim.	ꝓáᵹmaoiѻ.
ꝓaᵹaiꝛ.	ꝓaᵹꞇaíѻ.
ꝓaᵹaiѻ ꝛé.	ꝓaᵹaiѻ.

Or,

Singular.	Plural.
ᵹeiѻim.	ᵹeiѻimíѻ.
ᵹeiѻiꝛ.	ᵹeiѻꞇíѻ.
ᵹeiѻ ꝛé.	ᵹeiѻiѻ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝼuaꞃaꞃ.	ꝼuaꞃamaꞃ.
ꝼuaꞃaıꞃ.	ꝼuaꞃaბaꞃ.
ꝼuaıꞃ ꞃé.	ꝼuaꞃaბaꞃ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	Plural.
ჩeıბıñ.	ჩeıბımíꞃ.
ჩeıბჳeá.	ჩeıბჳíბ.
ჩeıბeaბ ꞃé.	ჩeıბıბíꞃ.

And,

Singular.	Plural.
ꝼaჳaıñ.	ꝼaჳamaoıꞃ.
ꝼaჳჳá.	ꝼaჳჳaíბ.
ꝼaჳaბ ꞃé.	ꝼaჳaıბíꞃ.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ჳeaბaბ or ჳeoბaბ.	ჳéaბamaoıბ, or ჳeoბamaoıბ.
ჳéaბaıꞃ, or ჳeoბaıꞃ.	ჳéaბჳaíბ, or ჳeoბჳaíბ.
ჳéaბaıბ, or ჳeoბaıბ ꞃé.	ჳéaბaıბ, or ჳeoბaıბ.

INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE FUTURE.

Singular.	Plural.
ბꝼuıჳeaბ.	ბꝼuıჳeamaoıბ.
ბꝼuıჳıꞃ.	ბꝼuıჳჳaíბ.
ბꝼuıჳeaბ ꞃé.	ბꝼuıჳıბ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ჳeoბaıñ, or ჳéaბaıñ.	ჳeoბamaoıꞃ, or ჳéaბamaoıꞃ.
ჳeoბჳeá, ⁊c.	ჳeoბჳaíბ, ⁊c.
ჳeoბaბ ꞃé, ⁊c.	ჳeoბaıბíꞃ, ⁊c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
ბ'ꝼaჳaıL.

PARTICIPLE.
aჳ ꝼaჳaıL.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
paʒċaṅ mé, ċú, ⁊c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE.
paʒċaṅ mé, ċú, ⁊c.

PAST TENSE.
ꝼuaṅaḃ, or ꝼṅíċ mé, ċú, ⁊c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.
ʒeiḃċí, or ꝼuiʒċí mé, ċú, ⁊c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.
ʒeoḃċaiḃe mé, ⁊c.

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§ 9.—Ʒním, *to do.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ʒním.	ʒnímíḋ.
ʒníṅ.	ʒníċíḋ.
ʒníḋ ré.	ʒníḋ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ʒníḋeaṅ, or ṅiʒneaṅ.	ʒníoḃmaṅ, or ṅiʒneamaṅ.
ʒníḋiṅ, or ṅiʒniṅ.	ʒníoḃḃaṅ, or ṅiʒneaḃaṅ.
ʒníḋ ré, or ṅiʒne ré, and ṅiñ ré.	ʒníoḃḃaṅ, or ṅiʒneaḃaṅ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ᵹníᵭiñ.	ᵹníᵭmír.
ᵹníᵭčeᵭ.	ᵹníᵭčí.
ᵹníᵭeaᵭ ré.	ᵹníᵭᵭír.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ᵹničeap mé, �7c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ᵹníčí mé, �7c.

REMARKS.

This verb wants the other tenses, or they are formed from ᵭéan. Riᵹneap in the past tense is evidently a contraction of po, sign of the past, and ᵹníᵭeap.

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§ 10.—Iċ, *to eat.*

This verb is regular, except in the future tense and Conditional Mood.

FUTURE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
íorrað.	íorramaoið.
íorraír.	íorraíð.
íorraíð ré.	íorraíð.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
íorraíñ.	íorraímaoir.
íorrá.	íorraíð.
íorraíð ré.	íorraíðír.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ᵭ'iċe.

E

Remarks.

The regular Past is ꝺ' ıꞇеаꞃ; there is, however, an old form ꝺuаꞃ, which may be contracted for ꝺ'ıꞇеаꞃ, ꝺıꞇеаꞃ, ꝺеаꞃ, ꝺuаꞃ; this is seldom used in the spoken language, but is in the New Testament—ꝺuаıꝺ еuꝺ ꝺо ꞇıᵹеꞃı ꞃuаꞃ mé—*the zeal of thy house has eaten me up*—John, ii. 17; and ꞇаꞃéıꞃ а ᵹсuıṁеаlꞇа еıꝺıꞃ а láṁаıꝺ ꝺóıꝺ, ꝺuаꝺаꞃ ıаꝺ, *after rubbing them between their hands, they ate them.*—Luke, vi. 1.

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§ 11.—Rıᵹ, *to reach.*

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
. . . .	ꞃıᵹmíꞃ.
ꞃıᵹ.	ꞃıᵹíꝺ.
ꞃıᵹеаꝺ ꞃé.	ꞃıᵹꝺíꞃ.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞃıᵹım.	ꞃıᵹmíꝺ.
ꞃıᵹıꞃ.	ꞃıᵹꞇí.
ꞃıᵹ ꞃé.	ꞃıᵹꝺ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	Plural
ꞃıᵹıñ.	ꞃıᵹmíꞃ.
ꞃıᵹꞇеá.	ꞃıᵹꞇíꝺ.
ꞃıᵹеаꝺ ꞃé.	ꞃıᵹꝺíꞃ.

FUTURE TENSE.
ꞃıᵹꝼеаꝺ.

Conditional Mood.
ꞃıᵹꝼıñ.

Infinitive Mood.
ꝺо ꞃоꞇꞇаıꞃ.

§ 12.—ⰕⰰⰁⰰⰊⱃ, *to give.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
. . . .	ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰆⰰⱁⰊⱃ.
ⱅⰰⰁⰰⰊⱃ.	ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰊⰆ.
ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰆ ⱃⰴ.	ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰊⰆⰊⱃ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ⰁⰵⰊⱃⰊⰋ, ⱅⱆⰈⰰⰊⰋ, and ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰊⰋ.

CONSUETUDINAL PRESENT.

ⰁⰵⰊⱃⰵⰰⰆ Ⱀⰴ, ⱅⱆⰈⰰⰆ Ⱀⰴ, and ⱅⰰⰁⱃⰰⰆ Ⱀⰴ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ⰄⱆⰈⰰⱃ.	ⰄⱆⰈⰰⰊⰰⰋ.
ⰄⱆⰈⰰⰊⱃ.	ⰄⱆⰈⰰⰁⰰⱃ.
ⰄⱆⰈ ⱃⰴ.	ⰄⱆⰈⰰⰁⰰⱃ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

ⰁⰵⰊⱃⰊⰆ, and ⰄⱆⰈⰰⰊⰋ.

FUTURE.

ⰁⰴⰰⱃⱃⰰⰆ, and ⱅⰰⰁⰰⱃⱃⰰⰆ, Ⰹⰱ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ⰁⰴⰰⱃⱃⰰⰊⰆ, ⱅⰰⰁⰰⱃⱃⰰⰊⰆ, and ⰄⰊⱆⰁⱃⰰⰊⰆ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ⰴⱁ ⰄⰰⰁⰰⰊⱃⱅ.

PARTICIPLE.

ⰰⰈ ⱅⰰⰁⰰⰊⱃⱅ.

E 2

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beินcean, cuຽcan, and cabancan mé, ⁊c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

beincean mé, and cuຽcan mé, ⁊c.

PAST TENSE.

cuຽað mé, ⁊c.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

beincioe, or cuຽcaioe mé, ⁊c.

FUTURE.

béanran, and cabanran mé, ⁊c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

béanraioe, and cabanraioe mé, ⁊c.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

cuຽca, and cabanca.

REMARKS.

This verb is made up of three defective verbs—bein, cuຽ, and cabain. The tenses which are used of each may be perceived by reading the verb as given above. The past tense is that of cuຽ only. There is a peculiarity in the use of beinim, the present; viz. that it takes the particle oo before it, sometimes expressed and sometimes understood, and then the b is aspirated as in the past tense.

§ 13.—Ϲɑη, *to come.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
. . . .	τιзιмíρ, or τɑзɑмɑоιρ.
τɑη, τɑιη, or τιз.	τιзіδ.
τιзеɑδ, or τɑзɑδ ρé.	τιзιδíρ, or τɑзɑιδíρ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
τιзιм.	τιзмíδ, or τιзιмíδ.
τιзιρ.	τízτíδ.
τιз ρé.	τιзіδ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ċáηзɑρ.	ċáηзɑмɑη.
ċáηзɑιρ.	ċáηзɑδɑη.
ċáιмιз ρé.	ċáηзɑδɑη.

Or,

Singular.	Plural
ηáηзɑρ.*	ηáηзɑмɑη.
ηáηзɑιρ.	ηáηзɑδɑη.
ηáηɑιз, or ηáιмιз ρé.	ηáηзɑδɑη.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	Plural.
ċιзıñ.	ċιзιмíρ.
ċιзτеɑ́.	ċízτíδ.
ċιзеɑδ ρé.	ċιзιδíρ.

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* Some grammarians make this the past of ηιз; but it is evidently a contraction for ηο ċáηзɑρ ; its general meaning in the third person is, *it came to pass ; they happened :* ηɑηзɑιρ, *you happened to be,* &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
₸ıocꝼаꝺ	₸ıocꝼаmаоıꝺ, or ₸ıocꝼаım.
₸ıocꝼаıп.	₸ıocꝼаıꝺ.
₸ıocꝼаıꝺ ꞃé.	₸ıocꝼаıꝺ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
₸ıocꝼаıñ.	₸ıocꝼаmаоıꞃ.
₸ıocꝼá.	₸ıocꝼаıꝺ.
₸ıocꝼаꝺ ꞃé.	₸ıocꝼаıꝺıꞃ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
ꝺо ₸еаċ₸.

PARTICIPLE.
аᵹ ₸еаċ₸.

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§ 14.—Ⓣéıꝺ, or ₸é, *to go*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
. . . .	₸éıꝺmíꞃ, or ₸éımíꞃ.
₸éıꝺ.	₸éıꝺíꝺ.
₸éıꝺеаꝺ ꞃé.	₸éıꝺꝺíꞃ.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
₸éıꝺım.	₸éıꝺmíꝺ, or ₸éımíꝺ.
₸éıꝺıп.	₸éıꝺċíꝺ, or ₸éıċíꝺ.
₸éıꝺ ꞃé.	₸éıꝺıꝺ, or ₸éıꝺ.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ċuаꝺаꞃ.	ċuаꝺmаꞃ.
ċuаꝺаıꞃ.	ċuаꝺꝺаꞃ.
ċuаıꝺ ꞃé.	ċuаꝺꝺаꞃ.

CONSUETUDINAL PAST.

Singular.	Plural.
céiḃiñ.	céiḃmír.
céiḃċeá.	céiḃċí.
céiḃeaḋ ré.	céiḃḋír.

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞃaċꞃaḋ.	ꞃaċꞃamaoiḃ.
ꞃaċꞃaiꞃ.	ꞃaċꞃaiḋ.
ꞃaċꞃaiḋ ré.	ꞃaċꞃaiḋ.

Or, ꞃaċaḃ, ꞃaċaiꞃ, ꞃaċaiḋ ré, omitting the ꞃ.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ꞃaċꞃaiñ.	ꞃaċꞃamaoiꞃ.
ꞃaċꞃá.	ꞃaċꞃaiḋ.
ꞃaċꞃaḋ ré.	ꞃaċꞃaiḋír.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
ꞃo ḃul.

PARTICIPLE.
aꞁ ḃul.

REMARKS.

The past tense is often ḃeaċaꞃ. This form is used after ní, and the interrogative a, and with ꞁo, &c.

"Haliday, the Rev. Paul O'Brien, and others, make imċiꞁ a form of the imperative mood of this verb; but this cannot be considered as correct; as, imċiꞁim, which is a regular verb, signifies *I depart*, not *I go*. In some parts of Munster the imperative of céiḃim, *I go*, is frequently made eiꞃiꞁ (and sometimes, corruptly, ceiꞃiꞁ); but this must be deemed an anomaly, as it is properly the imperative of eiꞃiꞁim, *I arise*."—*O'Donovan.*

§ 15.—Defective Verbs.

The following defective verbs are used in the spoken language:—

ꞔꞔ ꞃé, *said he.*

ꞔꞔꞃ liom, *methinks;* ꞔꞔꞃ leiꞃ ꞃéin, *he himself thinks;* ꞔꞔꞃ leo, *they think.*

oliꞡꞔeꞔꞃ, *it is allowed.*

ꞃeꞔꞔꞃꞃ, *I know;* only used negatively and interrogatively, and in the present tense; ní ꞃeꞔꞔꞃ mé, *I do not know;* n'ꞃeꞔꞔꞃꞃ ꞃé, n'ꞃeꞔꞃꞃꞃmꞃ, &c.

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CHAPTER VII.

Particles.

§ 1.—Adverbs.

There are few simple adverbs in the Irish language. Adverbial expressions are formed by prefixing ꞡo to adjectives; as, mꞔꞔ, *good;* ꞡo mꞔꞔ, *well;* these are compared in the same way as the adjectives themselves. Adverbial expressions are also formed by the combination of prepositions and nouns, or pronouns; as, ꞔꞃ ꞡcúl, *backwards,* compounded of ꞔꞃ, *upon;* and cúl, *the back.*

The following particles are only used in composition:—

A.—*Negative Particles.*

ꞔiꞚ	and ꞔeóiꞃ, *will.*	ꞔiꞚꞔeóiꞃ, *unwillingness.*
ꞔn	,, ꞔꞃáꞔ, *time.*	ꞔnꞔꞃáꞔ, *improper time.*
ꞔo	,, ꞔeuꞃꞔꞔ, *well-behaved.*	ꞔoiꞔeuꞃꞔꞔ, *ill-behaved.*
ꞔí	,, cꞃeiꞔeꞔiꞚ, *belief.*	ꞔíꞔꞃeiꞔeꞔiꞚ, *unbelief.*
ꞔnoꞔ	,, ꞔlꞔꞃ, *taste.*	ꞔnoꞔꞔlꞔꞃ, *a bad taste.*
éꞔ* or éi	,, cóiꞃ, *righteousness.*	éꞔꞡcóiꞃ, *unrighteousness.*
eꞔꞃ	,, cꞔꞃꞔiꞔ, *a friend.*	eꞔꞃcꞔꞃꞔiꞔ, *an enemy.*
mí	,, ciꞔll, *sense.*	míꞔiꞔll, *folly.*
neꞔiꞚ	,, clꞔon, *partial.*	neꞔiꞚclꞔon, *impartial.*

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* Eꞔ generally eclipses the initial mutable of the noun with which it is compounded; as, eꞔꞔꞃócꞔiꞃe, *cruelty.*

B.—*Intensive Particles.*

aḋ as molaḋ, *praise.*	aḋṁolaḋ, *excessive praise.*
an ,, món, *great.*	anṁón, *very great.*
biṫ ,, beo, *living.*	biṫḃeo, *everliving, eternal.*
do ,, bnón, *grief.*	dobnón, *great grief.*
il ,, ᵹné, *a kind.*	ilᵹnéiṫeaċ, *of many kinds, manifold.*
im ,, lán, *full.*	iomlán, *very full.*
oll ,, ᵹlón, *talk.*	ollᵹlón, *great talk, bombast.*
un ,, eanḃuiḋ, *want.*	uineanḃuiḋ, *great want, poverty.*

C.—*Particles of Repetition, &c.*

ain, or ein, as foc, *a payment.*	ainfoc, *a repayment.*
aṫ ,, blaf, *a savour.*	aṫḃlaf, *an after savour.*
cóm, *equal,* as ṫnom, *weight.*	cómṫnom, *equal weight.*
deaᵹ, or deiᵹ, *good,* as blaf, *taste.*	deaᵹḃlaf, *a good taste.*
in, *fit,* as déanṫa, *done.*	inḃéanṫa, *fit to be done.*
fo, *easy,* as déanṫa, *done.*	foiḃéanṫa, *easy to be done.*

Let the learner bear in mind the rule caol le caol, ⁊c. Thus, aṁ is aiṁ in aiṁḋeoin; do is doi in doiḃeunac; im is iom in iomlán, &c. Several of these particles are obsolete adjectives.

The particles used with verbs have been mentioned previously in c. v. § 3.

§ 2.—Prepositions.

There are many simple prepositions, such as aᵹ, *at ;* ain, *upon ;* aṅ, *in,* &c.; and these again, with nouns, form compound prepositions; aᵹaiḋ, *the face ;* anaᵹaiḋ, *in the face, against,* &c.

A list of those prepositions which aspirate and eclipse the initials of those nouns to which they are joined will be found in Part III. c. v. § 2.

§ 3.—Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are also simple and compound: simple, as, ᵹo, *that ;* aᵹuf, *and ;* compound, those made up of

different parts of speech, forming a sort of conjunctional phrase, vo ḃṛıġ, *because;* uıme ṛın, *therefore.*

For the influence of certain conjunctions upon the initials of those words that follow that, *vid.* c. v. § 3.

§ 4.—INTERJECTIONS.

Neilson remarks that " no language abounds more in passionate interjections than the Irish; but it would be vain and useless to attempt an enumeration of them." The following are a few of the more usual:—

à! *O!*	maıṛġ! *woe to!*
aṛ ṫṛuaġ! *woe!*	monuaṛ! *alas!*
ḟoṛaoṛ! *alas!*	ceıṁeaṛ! *O happy.*
uċ! *oh!*	éıṛṫ! *hush!*

PART III.

SYNTAX.

——◆——

CHAPTER I.

The Article and Noun.

§ 1.—The Article.

The Article is placed before the noun, except when an adjective intervenes, and agrees with it in Gender, Number, and Case.

The influence of the article on the initials of nouns has been given in Part ii. chap. i.

When the article is preceded by a particle ending in a vowel, a contraction takes place, and the ɑ of the article is elided; e. g. ó ɑn, *from the*, contracted into ón.

When the article follows ɑñ, *in*, for euphony, ꞃ is inserted between the two; e. g. ɑñꞃɑn uɑıꞃ, *in the hour*. This is often written and pronounced ꞃɑn, and ꞃɑ.

The article is used in Irish in some instances, where in English it would be omitted; viz.—(*a*) Before a noun which would take, at the same time, a demonstrative pronoun; (*b*) Before a noun preceded by its adjective and the assertive verb ıꞃ; (*c*) Before the names of certain places; as, ꞃíʒ nɑ hÉıꞃeɑñ, &c.

When one noun governs another in the genitive, the article is used before the genitive case, and not with the governing noun, as in English the sense would require; as, mɑc ɑn ꝺuıne, *the son of man ;* but if a possessive pronoun be used with the governed noun, or if the governed noun be such a proper noun as would not take the article, the article is omitted; as, obɑıꞃ ɑ lɑ́ıme, *the work of his hand;* Mɑc Ꝺé, *the Son of God.* This is also the idiom in Hebrew.

The Irish language has no article corresponding to the

English *a* or *an;* but this is expressed either by the absence of the article, or in the manner mentioned in c. iii. § 2.

§ 2.—The Noun.

The same concords of Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Verb, as occur in other languages, occur also in Irish.

One noun governs another in the genitive, as in other languages; the latter noun, sometimes with the former, makes a compound expression; as, ꝼeaꞃ coꞃꞃáɩn, *a man of a hook,* i. e. a reaper.

"When, in the absence of the article, the latter of two substantives in the genitive case is the proper name of a man, woman, or place, its initial is aspirated; as, ó aɩmꞃɩꞃ Ꝧáꝺꞃuɩꞃ, *from the time of St. Patrick.*"—*O'Donovan.*

CHAPTER II.

Adjectives.

§ I.—The Adjective generally.

The aspiration of adjectives when joined to nouns has been treated of in Part II. chap. iii. § 5.

Adjectives are placed after the nouns to which they belong, except in the case of emphasis or monosyllabic adjectives, which are placed before their nouns, and undergo no inflexion; and in the case of numerals, *vid.* § 2; as, ꝼeaꞃ ꝥeal, *a white man;* ꝺeaꞃꝥ laꞃaɩꞃ, *red flame.* The adjective also precedes the noun when joined to the assertive verb ɩꞃ; as, ɩꞃ ꝼuaꞃ an lá é, *it is a cold day.*

When the adjective is the predicate of a sentence, and the noun is the subject, the adjective is not inflected; as ꞇá an ꝣean ꝥeanaṁuɩl, *the woman is beautiful.*

When the adjective is connected with the verb in meaning, it is not inflected; as, ꝺo ꞃɩꝥne mé an ꞃꝥɩan ꝥeuꞃ, *I made the knife sharp.*

" When an adjective is used to describe the quality of two nouns, it agrees with the one next to it; as, peaɲ aᵹuр bean ṁaιċ, *a good man and woman;* bean ⁊ peaɲ maιċ."— *O'Donovan.*

Adjectives which signify profit, nearness to, fitness, and their opposites, take the Prepositional Case with ꝺo; as, ιр olc ꝺom, *it is bad for me;* ιр maιċ ꝺom, *it is good for me.*

Adjectives which signify fulness, and those which signify part of anything, take ꝺe, *of,* with the article, before the noun, which will be in the Prepositional Case; as, peaɲ ꝺona* ꝺaoιnιḃ, *one of the men;* lán ꝺ'uιрᵹe, *full of water.*

Adjectives which signify likeness, or an emotion of the mind, take le with the prepositional case; as, ιɲ cor-ṁuιl an peaɲ le pιᵹeaꝺóιn, *the man is like a weaver.*

The comparative degree takes ná, or no, *than,* before the following noun: as, aр mó Pól ná Peaꝺaр, *Paul is greater than Peter.*

" The superlative degree does not require a genitive case plural after it, as in Latin, for the genitive case in Irish, as in English, always denotes possession, and nothing more, and therefore could not be applied, like the genitive case plural in Latin, after nouns partitive, or the superlative degree; but it generally takes after it the preposition ꝺo, or, more correctly, ꝺe."— *O'Donovan.*

§ 2.—NUMERALS.

Numeral adjectives precede their substantives; as, aon ḟeaɲ, *one man.*

The Cardinals aon and ꝺá aspirate the initial mutable of the nouns to which they are prefixed.

The Cardinals peaċċ, oċċ, naoι, ꝺeιċ, eclipse the initial mutable.

The cardinals ꝺá, *two;* pιċe, *twenty,* and all the mul-

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* So ꝺe na is commonly written; ꝺe an, ꝺon, &c.

tiple of tens; as, ꝺeıċ aꞃ ꝼıċıꝺ, *thirty;* ceuꝺ, *a hundred;*
míle, *a thousand,* &c., take the noun in the singular
number. In Hebrew this construction also occurs, for
there the multiples of ten, from 20 to 90, when they pre-
cede generally take the noun in the singular number.

CHAPTER III.

THE PRONOUN.

§ 1.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns, as in other languages, agree in
Number, Gender, and Person, with their antecedents.

If a sentence be the antecedent, the pronoun will be
the third person singular masculine; but if a noun of
multitude be the antecedent, the pronoun will be the
third person plural.

If two or more persons or things be mentioned, the
pronoun will agree with the first person rather than the
second, and with the second rather than the third—
ꝺuaıl ꞃé ꞇúꞃa aꝣuꞃ mıꞃe aꝣuꞃ ꝺí ꞃıñ ꞇín.

§ 2.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive Pronouns always precede their nouns;
as, mo ċeañ, *my head.*

Mo, ꝺo, and a, *his,* aspirate the initial mutables of
their nouns; as, a ꝷean, *his wife;* áꞃ, ꝸuꞃ, and a, *theirs,*
eclipse the same (*vid.* Part II. c. i. § 1, note) as, ꝸuꞃ
mꝸꞃáꞇaıꞃ, *your brother;* and a, *hers,* prefixes h to nouns
beginning with a vowel; as, a hanam, *her soul;* before
nouns beginning with immutable consonants there is no
way to distinguish between a, *his, hers, theirs,* except
by the context.

The vowel of mo, before another vowel or ꝼ, is elided;
as, m'anam, *my soul;* m'ꝼeoıl, *my flesh.* Ꝺo in similar
cases is changed into h; as, h'aꞇaıꞃ, *thy father;* gene-

rally the o is merely elided, and ʋ sometimes changed into ⲧ; as, ⲧ'ⲁⲛⲁⲙ, *thy soul.*

The possessive pronouns, when either compounded with or preceded by the preposition ⲁⲛ̄, *in,* expressed or understood, are used with the substantive verb bí** to denote an office or state of being; as, ⲧⲁ ⲡé 'ⲛⲁ ⲣ̇ⲁⲝⲁⲣⲧ, *he is a priest,* literally, *he is in his priest's state.*

§ 3.—Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronoun ⲁ, whether expressed or understood, aspirates the initial mutables of verbs, except when a preposition governing the relative precedes it, and the relative is not the nominative to the verb; in such a case it *eclipses* instead of *aspirating.* The preposition may sometimes be understood.

When the relative ⲁ is used to denote the owner or possessor of anything, it takes ⲡ; as, ⲁⲛ ⲫⲉⲁⲣ ⲁⲡ ⲗⲉⲓⲣ ċu, *the man to whom you belong.* Of course, when this is preceded by ʋo (as the o is elided for euphony) it becomes ʋⲁⲡ, more correctly, ʋ'ⲁⲡ, so ⲗⲉⲡ, for le ⲁⲡ.

Ⲟⲁⲣⲃ, or ʋⲁⲣⲁⲃ, and ⲗⲉⲡⲃ, may be analyzed as the case may be (*vid.* Part II. c. vi. § 2) ʋ'ⲁ ⲛⲟ bⲁ, *to whom was,* or ʋ' ⲁⲡ ⲁⲃ, *to whom is ;* bⲉⲁⲛ ʋⲁⲣⲃ ⲁⲓⲛⲙ Ⲙⲁⲓⲣⲉ, *a woman whose name was Mary,* or *whose name is,* &c.

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* "The verb substantive ⲧⲁⲓⲙ can never ascribe a predicate to its subject without the aid of the preposition ⲁ, ⲓ, or ⲁⲛ̄, *in*; as, ⲧⲁ ⲡé 'n-ⲁ ⲫⲉⲁⲣ, *he is a man.* Of this there seems no parallel in any other European language. But the assertive verb ⲓⲣ always connects the predicate with its subject without the help of a preposition ; as, ⲓⲣ ⲫⲉⲁⲣ ⲙé, *I am a man.* . . . The two modes of construction represent the idea to the mind in a quite different manner. Thus, ⲧⲁ ⲙé ⲁⲙ' ⲫⲉⲁⲣ, and ⲓⲣ ⲫⲉⲁⲣ ⲙé, though both mean *I am a man,* have a different signification; for ⲧⲁ ⲙé ⲁⲙ' ⲫⲉⲁⲣ, *I am in* MY *man ;* i. e. *I am a man,* as distinguished from some other stage, such as childhood, or boyhood ; while ⲓⲣ ⲫⲉⲁⲣ ⲙé indicates that I am *a man,* as distinguished from a woman, or a coward.—O'Donovan's *Irish Grammar,* p. 379.

The relative always precedes the verb, and, being in-declinable, the context must decide whether it is the agent or the object; as, an ⱃeaⱃ a buailim, *the man whom I strike;* an ⱃeaⱃ a buaileaⱃ me, *the man who strikes me.*

" The relative is often omitted when it is either *pre-ceded* or *followed* by a vowel or an *aspirated consonant.*" —*Neilson.*

§ 4.—Interrogative Pronouns.

The Interrogative Pronouns always precede the verb or preposition by which they are governed.

§ 5.—Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns immediately follow the nouns or adjectives with which they may be connected; as, an bean ⱃin, *that woman.*

There is one exception to the foregoing:—viz. where the assertive verb iⱃ is understood; as, ⱃo an ⱃeaⱃ, *this is the man.*

" The pronouns cⱃeub, Ⰳobé, cia, &c., are commonly used without interrogation, as demonstratives; as, cá ⱃioⱃ aⰃam Ⰳo bé a béaⱃⱃá, *I know what you would say.*"—*Neilson.*

§ 6.—Compound Pronouns.

The Compound Pronouns are used with the verb bí, and with other verbs, in the following manner:—

AⰃam, means literally, *with me;* when used with bí it serves as the auxiliary verb *to have;* thus, cá aⰃam, *I have;* cá aⰃab, *thou hast;* cá aⰃe, *he has,* &c.

Uaim, used with cá, would mean, *I want,* &c.

A great many idiomatic phrases are made with these compound pronouns, and they serve with bí for a great number of other verbs which the student will easily discover.

CHAPTER IV.

The Verb.

§ 1.—The Verb generally.

The Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person.

Two or more singular nouns joined by a conjunction will take the verb in the singular number; as, ċáiniż mire ażur ċura, *I and you came.*

If the nominative be a noun of multitude the verb will be in the plural.

The nominative generally follows the verb (part of the sentence may intervene); as, oúbairċ an ƒeaρ, *the man said.* Relative and interrogative pronouns, as before mentioned, precede the verb.

" When the assertive verb iρ, or the particles an, or náċ, which always carry the force of iρ, and never suffer it to be expressed, are used, the collocation is as follows:—the verb comes first, next the attribute, or predicate, and then the subject; as, iρ ƒeaρ mé, *I am a man;* iρ maiċ iao, *they are good.* But if the article be expressed before the predicate, then the attribute comes next after the verb; as, iρ mé an ƒeaρ, *I am the man."* —*O'Donovan.*

The pronoun is not used with the synthetic form. —*Vid.* Part ii. c. v. § 1.

When the noun precedes the infinitive, it is put in the accusative; when it follows, it is governed in the genitive.

The active participles govern the genitive as nouns do.

The present participle, with the verb bí, expresses the continuance of the action; as, ċá mé aż léiżeao mo leabair, *I am reading my book.*

Transitive verbs take their objects in the accusative case.

Verbs of advantage and disadvantage take the object

of the benefit or injury in the prepositional case with ᴅo, or similar prepositions.

Verbs of comparing and of taking away also govern the prepositional case of the object of comparison or deprivation, with the preposition ua, or such like.

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood, as in other languages. "When the governed verb is one expressing motion or gesture, which does not govern an accusative, the sign ᴅo is never prefixed; as, ᴅubaıɼᴄ ɼé lıom ᴅul ʒo Coɼcaıʒ, *he told me to go to Cork.*"— *O'Donovan.*

§ 2.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

Auxiliary Verbs, as we stated before, are formed by the substantive verb bí, *to be,* with the compound pronouns.

For the distinction between bí and ıɼ, *vid.* c. iii. § 2, note.

When ıɼ or aɼ follows a word ending in a vowel, the vowel is elided, and ɼ only remains: baᴅ, in the same case, drops the final a, and becomes simply b; e. g. má'ɼ for má ıɼ, ᴅaɼb for ᴅáɼ baᴅ.

baᴅ and buᴅ aspirate the mutable consonants following.

"The auxiliary bí," says Neilson, "with the preposition añ, is used to express existence; as, ᴄá ɼúbáılce añ, *there is a virtue;* bı ᴅuıne añ, *there was a man.*"

CHAPTER V.

PARTICLES.

§ 1.—ADVERBS.

We have necessarily anticipated, in Part II. c. v. § 3, the changes which certain adverbs cause on the initial mutables of those words to which they belong.

Monosyllabic adverbs are placed before the words to which they belong; as, ró món, *very great.*

" Compound adverbs, particularly those formed from adjectives, are placed after the nominatives to the verbs which they qualify, but never placed between the auxiliary and the verb as in English; as, [ɒ'éiriʒ ré ʒo moċ, *he rose early;* τá ré ɒéanτa ʒo ceanτ, *it is done properly;* not τá ré ʒo ceanτ ɒéanτa."—*O'Donovan.*

Adverbs signifying proximity take the prepositional case generally with ɒo; as, τá ré anʒáp ɒoṁ, *he is near me.*

The following adverbs also take the prepositional case:—a ɒror, *on this side;* a ɒraɒ, *afar off;* amaċ, *out;* amuiċ, *without;* ċall, *beyond;* anall, *on this side;* arτeaċ, *within;* as, ran a ɒror aʒuiñ, *stay on this side with us.*

§ 2.—Prepositions.

The following Prepositions generally aspirate the initial mutable of the nouns they govern:—

áip, *upon.*	ioip, *between.*
ɒe, *of.*	map, *like to.*
ɒo, *to.*	o, ua, *from.*
ra, raoi, *under.*	τré, *through.*
reaɒ, *throughout.*	

Añ, *in,* and iap, *after,* eclipse the initial mutable.

Le and o, curiously enough, though they do not eclipse, still prefix h to vowels; as, riʒne mé rin le heaʒla, *I did that through fear.*

The following prepositions govern the genitive case:—

ċum, *to.*	ioñruiɒe, *unto.*
ɒéir, *after.*	péir, *according to.*
reaɒ, *throughout.*	τímċioll, *about.*

ioip, *between,* sometimes governs the accusative, and all other prepositions govern the regular prepositional case.

§ 3.—Conjunctions.

The Conjunctions aᵹuꞃ, *and*, and ꞃo or ꞃa, *or*, &c., take the same cases and moods after them (unless the sense requires otherwise) as go before them; as, buaıl ⁊ bꞃıꞃ, *strike and break*.

For the influence of some conjunctions upon the initials of the words that follow them, *vid.* Part II. c. v. § 3.
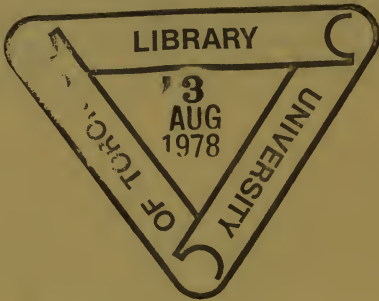
§ 4.—Interjections.

The interjections o and a govern the vocative case, and aspirate the initial mutable of the noun.

Maınᵹ, *wo*, which, as O'Donovan says, is really a noun, always takes the preposition ꝺo after it.

THE END.